

"DIRT FARMERS" HEARD AT DES MOINES

UNITED STATES SENATE VOTES GOVERNMENT INTO WORLD COURT TO DEFEND MORGAN'S INTERESTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States in the world court. The combination of Butler-Coolidge republicans and Morgan democrats adopted the measure that puts Wall Street's government into the world court, thus paving the way for American imperialism more effectively to penetrate Europe with its vast financial power.

The court was put over by a vote of 39 republicans and 37 democrats, with 14 republicans, 2 democrats and 1 farmer-laborite voting against it.

Wheeler, the democratic running mate of LaFollette in the 1924 presidential campaign voted for Morgan's proposal, while Jim Watson of Indiana, voted against it because he is running for re-election this fall and learned that the petty bourgeoisie of his state, for the most part organized in the Ku Klux Klan, were opposed to it and might support Albert J. Beveridge against him, thereby accomplishing his defeat.

McKinley Straddles the Issue.
William B. McKinley, the Chicagoan, Illinois, traction magnate, who is also up for re-election and who is opposed by Frank L. Smith of Dwight, who has the powerful backing of the International Harvester trust and the Chicago Tribune, tried to evade the issue by supporting the reservations introduced by Senator Moses of New Hampshire to the effect that the United States should not be involved in any wars to carry out the court decisions and that other nations must accept these reservations before the entry of this government.

This last reservation was defeated with McKinley voting for it, in a last minute effort to create an issue on which he could face the voters of the state of Illinois in the coming election. Both McKinley and Watson are stalwart supporters of Coolidge and his gang in the senate, but the machine permitted them to digress from the policy sufficient to enable them to have campaign issues so they may be returned, thereby hoping to maintain the administration strength next session of congress.

Both Claim Victory.
The adherents of the world court claim a great victory, and rightly so, while the opponents indulge in hair-splitting generalities and claim the insipid reservations adopted for the purpose of home consumption constitute a victory for them.

That this claim is without foundation (Continued on page 2).

THE workers are slow to understand this fact. Most of them are still worshipping the fetish of democracy. The capitalists have no such illusion. The socialists lift the hems of their virtuous skirts and chirp in falsetto tones that the workers must not be (Continued on page 2)

Debs Urges Aid for I. L. D. Fight Against Gag Laws

In a telegram to the International Labor Defense, Eugene V. Debs, national committeeman of that organization, calls on the American working class press to rally to the support of the I. L. D. in its campaign to wipe from the statute books all anti-syndicalism and anti-sedition laws "which have been enacted for no other purpose than to gag the lips of the working class and strangle all progressive tendencies in the labor movement."

Debs' telegram came in response to a request from the secretary of the I. L. D. for an expression of opinion from prominent radicals and progressives throughout the country on the acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford, member of the Industrial Workers of the World, on the charge of having murdered a deputy sheriff in the Wheatland hop riots over twelve years ago.

Ford Served 12 Years.
Ford had served twelve years' imprisonment for the alleged murder of District Prosecutor Maxwell, whose death took place during the same riot, when he was re-arrested.

It was a clear frame-up and the opposition of the labor movement headed by the International Labor Defense and the General Defense Committee, flooded the state of California with information giving the facts of the trouble which ended in the death of four persons, two of them employees of the Durst Brothers who owned the ranch where the fatal shooting occurred.

The conviction of Ford and his comrade Suber over twelve years ago was accomplished by the usual methods employed by the capitalist class when they are determined to get rid of dangerous enemies. That the tide is beginning to turn and that the time is ripe for a determined campaign to release all class war prisoners in California and other states and to wipe from the statute books all traces of anti-syndicalist and anti-sedition laws is the consensus of opinion of those connected with the International Labor Defense.

Debs' Telegram.
The telegram sent by Eugene V. (Continued on page 2)

OPERATIVES OF
PASSAIC MILLS
DECLARE STRIKE

United Front Committee
Leads Walkout

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Botany Worsted mills, largest of the great woolen mills here, has been tied up by a walkout of operatives after the management had refused the demands of the workers. The delegates of the operatives demanded that the 10% cut in wages made last year be restored, that time and one half be paid for overtime, and the union officials who had been dismissed for union activity be reinstated. The management refused the demands and the walkout resulted.

5,000 Workers Affected.
Over 5,000 workers are affected by the walkout. They are led by a united front committee, known as the Mill Workers' Council composed of delegates from each department in the mill. It was this committee that presented the demands to the management.

At a mass meeting held immediately following the walkout pickets were appointed, and plans laid for conducting the strike in the most efficient fashion. (Continued on page 2)

Pittsburgh Will Hold
Lenin Memorial Sunday

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—All workers are invited to attend the Lenin memorial meeting that will be held Sunday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., at 8 o'clock.

Comrade A. Early of Chicago will be the principal speaker. L. Wietman will speak in Jewish. S. Nazimoff in Russian and James Lofakis in Greek. There will be a number of recitations by the Pioneers and musical members by talented comrades. The International Branch, No. 2 of the Workers Party and Young Workers' League of Pittsburgh are arranging the meeting. Admission is free.

Read This Today:
The fight of the farmers. Going into the world court. The coal miners' strike. I. L. D. wars on gag laws. Russians greet Chinese. The strike at Passaic. Workers' Correspondence, page 8. Party news on page 4. More workers honor Lenin. Fingerprinting the workers.

IOWA ELECTION
FIGHT NEARS END
IN U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arguments were concluded today before the senate privileges and elections committee on the Brookhart-Steck senate election contest in Iowa it was announced a report would be drafted "at the earliest feasible time."

The committee must decide on the legality of approximately 6,000 contested ballots. Thru agreements by opposing counsel, the issue has been reduced to these ballots, all of which bear various marks considered in violation of the Iowa election laws.

Steck now holds a lead on uncontested ballots but if Brookhart's contentions are supported by the committee he would have a majority of votes.

LAND TILLERS ARE ENRAGED AT DILATORY TACTICS OF BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND THE LANDLORDS

BULLETIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—"Dirt farmers" of the middle west, enraged at the dilatory tactics of the bankers, merchants and others here striving to utilize the conference for political gain are staging a revolt this afternoon and have served notice that "unless agriculture is shown the same consideration and given the same protection from the government that industry now enjoys, there will be a political upheaval in this country that will be felt for the next fifty years."

Spokesman for the "dirt farmers" was William Hirth of Columbus, Mo., president of the Mississippi farm clubs, who deserting his prepared speech sounded the first political note in the farm conference here today.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—The assembling here today of the motley crew of bankers, businessmen, politicians, and well-to-do farmers, with a scattering of middle class farmers is noteworthy inasmuch as it revealed the total incapacity of such a gathering to deal with the present farm crisis.

Consternation was thrown into their ranks by the formal news from Washington that the federal farm loan board had directed an annual 20 per cent depreciation to be charged off the real estate acquired by the federal joint banks thru foreclosures.

With an annual depreciation of 20 per cent the holders of mortgages will be forced to throw upon the market tens of thousands of small farms, because the value would sink to zero in a period of a few years, according to the middle class elements among the farmers here.

Move is Viewed With Alarm.
The business men from the towns and villages view with alarm this move, as it means an exodus of many thousands from the farms, the tearing down of fences and the application of heavy machinery to agriculture.

The small bankers are panic stricken and have ordered their clerks thruout all the eleven states represented here to unload farm foreclosures as quickly as possible. For them it means they become more than ever agents of the big bankers and industrialists.

Stuns Meeting.
The notice was contained in a letter signed by O. F. Schee of Des Moines, vice-president of the Chicago Joint Stock-Land Bank to banks in the Chicago district which was made public by L. A. Andrew, state banking commissioner of Iowa, after reading of it had stunned a meeting of the joint executive committee of the corn belt federated committee.

Today leaders of the conference were loudly crying against what they declared was a new example of the "crime of deflating the farmer," which they blame for all the farmers' troubles in the first place.

Will Ruin Farmers.
The effect of the order upon the (Continued on page 2)

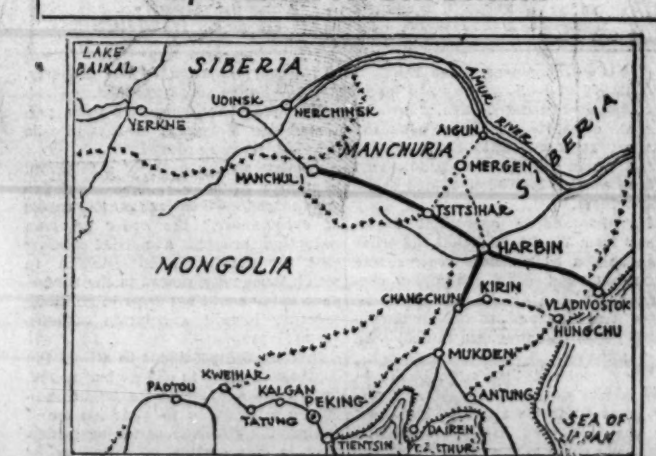
Milwaukee Holds Meeting.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Despite frigid weather over 600 workers attended the meeting held in Milwaukee. Comrade James Dolgan was the main speaker. Comrade Paul Cline and a local comrade spoke for the Young Workers' (Communist) League. (Continued on page 2)

The Dream of a Boss



"Oh if they only made 'em that way!"

Imperialist Tool Gets Setback



The seizure of Soviet Union trains on the Manchurian railway south of sharp diplomatic notes in which the Soviet Union pointed out that she Harbin by the Chinese fascist General Chang Tao-lin led to an exchange would not allow the seizure to continue and that if it did continue she would take steps to protect her trains. Chang Tao-lin, tool of the imperialist powers in China, was forced to give up his intention of turning this road over to Japan. This road, the Chinese Eastern railway, is the connecting link between Vladivostok and the Soviet Union's Siberian railway.

Signed: The Presidium of the Fourteenth Party Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

WHITE GUARDISTS TRY DISRUPTION OF DEFENSE MEET

Cleveland Poles Gather Despite Sabotage

By CARL HACKER.
I. L. D. Press Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22.—A meeting arranged by the Polish branch of the I. L. D. of this city was interrupted by the Polish white guardists here, but their attempts were unsuccessful.

The meeting arranged for January 22 at the Polish National Hall, 7205 Fulton Ave., came near becoming an open air meeting when the crowd began to assemble before the hall for the meeting which was arranged with Comrade Sokol as the main speaker. When the crowd began to assemble and the secretary of the branch arrived he found that the management refused to open the hall with the explanation that no agents of Moscow were going to speak there. However, upon threat of the secretary that a suit would be brought against the owners of the hall the manager finally agreed that he would open it but demanded the rent in full which was promptly paid him. Evidently he thought there was not enough money in the crowd to pay for the hall in advance and in that way thought he might succeed in preventing the meeting.

The meeting finally got under way with some 150 present and Comrade Sokol was denounced the next day in the Polish daily "Monitor" as a direct agent from Moscow sent here for the purpose of undermining Polish nationalism and to organize the foreign-born workers of this country for the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the United States government.

Chinese "Aid Society" Helps Wounded Victims of Imperialist Attacks

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—The "Aid Society," recently organized in Shanghai, is more and more increasing its field of activity. At the conference of 80 delegates held in Shanghai, about 50 labor organizations, 36 students and likewise a number of Kuomintang organizations were represented. The trade union organs, especially the Council of Trade Unions in Shanghai, has most actively participated in the work of the "Aid Society." The "Aid Society" already embraces 3,000 individual members, and in the near future an enrollment of from two to five thousand is expected.

Already a few hundred prisoners and their families have received aid. The wounded victims of the imperialist slaughter in China are being taken care of. The "Aid Society" has likewise instituted a most energetic educational campaign, having published up to the present time over 100,000 copies of mass literature.

Bishop Brown Speaks in Philadelphia Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Bishop Brown will speak here at the Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust streets, Sunday evening, Jan. 31, on Labor and Religion. Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of International Workers' Aid, will speak on Relief not Charity. The meeting is held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

ITALIAN ROYALTY WAITS FOR PRINCESS HESSE TO GIVE BIRTH TO OFFSPRING

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)
ROME, Jan. 28.—The royal court is excited today over the impending birth of a heir to Princess Hesse, formerly Princess Mafalda. The official announcement reads "Princess Hesse is said to be awaiting an interesting event." Such language is calculated to create the belief that offspring of royalty in the domain of Mussolini arrive on earth in a manner different from dogs or swine.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)
like the capitalists. "Because they believe in violence is no reason why we should," they declare piously, their own conduct in England, Germany and other countries to the contrary. Ramsey MacDonald sent airplanes to bomb the Hindos, which made even Oswald Garrison Villard unhappy for a moment. Mr. MacDonald ordered the building of six new cruisers, not for pleasure but for use.

IN Germany, the social-democrats killed the Communists but never touched a hair of a royal head, unless a social-democratic barber attended to their tonsorial needs. But the Communists were shaved from the shoulders up by socialist executioners for wanting to put the royal family and the capitalist class out of business. The socialists, like the Communists, found themselves using violence, with the difference that the socialists were shooting the revolution in the heart while the Communists were shooting for it. Neither side had any time to worship at the shrine of democracy. People caught on their knees in those days were liable to receive what Brian Boru, the Irish king got from a Dane after the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. Brian's troops had defeated the Danes but Brian was not aware of the fact. He was on his knees praying for divine aid when an infuriated and perhaps none too pious Norseman, beating a retreat to some friendly seaport came across the kneeling warrior. The Dane chopped Brian's head off immediately and without malice aforethought—just because he thought it was the logical thing to do at the time.

THOMAS P. LAMONT of the House of Morgan and another banker, the head of the House of Kuhn, a great lover of art by the way, are not particularly crazy about democracy. It's alright with them as long as it serves their purpose. It is not a question of principle with them but one of expediency. They favor democracy in the United States because the capitalist system is able to afford the luxury and the workers are in favor of capitalism—yet. But in Italy they favor fascism because it works—for the bourgeoisie.

A HARVARD professor lectured before the committee on foreign affairs in New York recently. His subject was fascism and he tore into Mussolini and his bloody regime very savagely. He correctly stated that the black shirt government was propped up by bayonets and would fall inside of twenty-four hours if the bayonets were withdrawn. The professor said that the great mass of the people were against it but were terrorized into submission. One or two other speakers

harp on the same string much to the displeasure of several fascist leaders who were present.

WHAT the professor said was true yet he was talking thru his hat as the bankers Lamont and Kuhn proved in short order. The bankers declared that the Mussolini regime must be judged by results. And what were the results? No strikes! Before the fascist regime appeared, several billions of working days were lost in Italy every year. Now there are none. Strikes are illegal and so are labor unions unless they are fascist unions, which means company unions controlled by government bayonets. The budget was balanced, chimed the bankers. One would not think so judging by the tales of financial ruin related by the fascist debt commission to the United States. But Lamont did not tell how at a critical moment for the fascist regime the House of Morgan poured one hundred million dollars into the fascist treasury to bolster up Mussolini's power.

THE bankers are not crazy about democracy except in the sense that a fox is crazy. Lamont and company are opposed to the recognition of Soviet Russia because its government is a dictatorship. Secretary Kellogg refused recognition to the new regime in Nicaragua because it came into power thru a coup d'etat. Really? Or is it not more likely because the new regime is not satisfactory to whatever American interests exploit the resources of that country? There are as many sins committed in the name of democracy as in the name of patriotism.

THE bankers are realists. They have to be. The running of this complicated world is no job for Simple Simons and the bankers are doing the running outside of Russia. There they are among the "also ran." The workers should not hesitate to learn from their enemies. It has often been said and with considerable truth that the Irish owe the British a debt of gratitude for giving them a good language which they have used to good advantage in helping to make John Bull's life miserable. If the bankers don't find the fascist dictatorship heavy on their stomachs because it's their dictatorship why should American workers join with their enemies in denouncing Russia because the workers and peasants rule with an iron hand. If the dictatorship of five per cent over 95 per cent, as in Italy, is good in the eyes of the bankers why should not the rule of 95 per cent over five per cent as in Russia be good in the eyes of the workers? The choice today is not between dictatorship and democracy but between a dictatorship by the capitalists or by the producers.

U. S. Goes Into the World Court

(Continued from page 1)
tion is evidenced by the announcement of Borah and other opponents that they will carry the fight through the nation and that as soon as the thing is ratified the fight begins to repeat it.

White House Jubilant.
The White House "spokesman," who is the president, was jubilant over the outcome and Colonel House of the House of Morgan, who was in constant touch with the situation considers it the entrance to the league of nations, his pet project while he was the watch-dog for Morgan over Woodrow Wilson, the war president who was the mouthpiece for American imperialism in the struggle to defend Morgan's investments in Europe.

An embossed copy of the senate resolution authorizing American adherence to the court was delivered to Coolidge this afternoon. The resolution was signed only by Edwin P. Thayer, of Indianapolis, secretary of the senate.

Europeans Pleased.
PARIS, France, Jan. 28.—France and Great Britain are highly pleased over the entry of the United States into the world court and they consider it the first step toward entrance into the league of nations. Their jubilation is based upon the notion that they can

obtain better loans from American bank capital and also be able to gain other advantages. They fail to perceive that Morgan will use the entrance to this country into the court to try to further extend his power over Europe.

The outstanding reaction is that it means entrance to the league. This much was inadvertently admitted today by Premier Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, after they had held a two-hour conference.

Premier Briand was in favor of openly stating that it was hoped that the United States might enter the league, but Sir Austen hushed him when he attempted to speak his mind. "The American senate's vote for entry into the world court is an excellent thing and very important," said Premier Briand as he left his offices with Sir Austen. "It pleased France and I hope it is the first step."

Here Sir Austen appeared to be rather nervous, for he quickly interjected:

"That mustn't be said, it's too dangerous."

Premier Briand and Sir Austen today discussed Germany's entry into the league, the German request for reduction of the allied army of occupation, and the forthcoming disarmament conference. They arrived at no decision.

Boston, Mass., Workers Meet to Honor Lenin

(Continued from page 1)
A musical program was rendered by the Freiheit and Ukrainian singing societies.

Gardner Has Good Meeting.

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The workers of Gardner, Mass., by their meeting held here showed that they have not forgotten Lenin. This city is not a large one, yet over 200 workers came to commemorate the death of their leader, Lenin.

Al Schapp spoke of the accomplishments of Leninism through the world during the past year, showing that while Lenin was dead, he is still felt in the struggle of the masses.

Aaro Hyske, of the editorial staff of the Ettepain, spoke in Finnish on the achievements of Lenin, pointing out the role of the party of Lenin in the struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeois state. A workers' band played several revolutionary songs. A number of recitations by members of the Young Workers' International of Gardner, were given.

INCREASE TAXES FOR BIG FIRMS; BUILD SCHOOLS

Chicago Faces Chronic Shortage of Seats

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Little relief is seen in the report of the bureau of building survey of the board of education to provide workers' children in Chicago schools with a sufficient number of seats.

The report points out that the seat shortage in the elementary schools is the greatest, there being a need for 53,184 seats. Most of the workers' children never get beyond the elementary school as they must go to work to aid their parents support the family so that in the high schools there is a shortage of but 21,312 seats. This makes a total shortage of 74,496 seats.

To Have Chronic Shortage.

The new schools that are under construction will only provide 23,592 seats in the elementary schools, 2,200 in the high schools, 5,200 in the senior high schools of a total of 30,992 seats. This will cut the shortage to 40,504 but as the increase in the number of pupils it is estimated, will be at least 12,000, there will be a shortage of 52,500 seats when the school year opens next September.

According to the report, Chicago will have a chronic shortage of from 40,000 to 50,000 seats due to the failure to tax rich combines for the full value of their holdings. Most of the children that are affected are workers' children and many of those in school today are forced to study in foul, dark schoolrooms. Many of the school buildings in use are nothing more than firetraps and have few of the modern sanitary conveniences.

Population Increases 754,000 in Japan

TOKIO, Jan. 27.—Since the last census, five years ago, the population has increased 754,000 annually in Japan proper, including South Sakhalin and Formosa, but excluding Korea. This increase is due to the increasing birth rate and not immigration, the government service announces. The total population is now 59,736,704, according to the government census. When Korea with its 18,000,000 is added, it brings the population in the Nippon empire to 80,000,000.

In 1924, according to the official statistics, there were 1,096,520 births in Japan proper—one every fifteen seconds. There were approximately 1,200,000 deaths that year—the living gaining on the dying by one every six minutes.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

I. L. D. Conducts Fight on Gag Laws

(Continued from page 1).

Debs to James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., reads as follows:

"The case of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr from first to last has been one of the most brutal and shameful persecutions and a disgrace to the courts of California. The acquittal of Ford is a matter of hearty congratulation thruout the American labor movement. I hope the fact of there having been three women on the jury had something to do with the verdict. In any event it is a distinct victory for organized labor, but we must not for an instant pause in our activities in behalf of the victims of the class struggle. We must remember and never for a moment forget Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Matthew Schmidt, Anita Whitney, Sacco and Vanzetti, Rangel and Cline and seventy members of the I. W. W. in the festering blackholes of California and all other felons against capitalist imperialism in prison or on trial or placed under arrest for their loyalty to the working class."

"Not only this but all the liberal, radical and progressive forces of the labor movement and all others who believe in the right of free speech, free press and free assembly should rally to the support of the International Labor Defense in the campaign to wipe all anti-criminal syndicalism and anti-strike laws from the statute books of the states which have enacted them for no other purpose than to gag the lips of the working class and strangle all progressive tendencies of the labor movement."

"Eugene V. Debs."

For Release of All Prisoners.

Debs and those published yesterday the national office of the I. L. D. received the following messages from:

Charlotte Anita Whitney: "Ford acquitted after unfair trial before judge manifestly biased against defendant as shown by court ruling is first hopeful sign of break in reactionary forces dominating California. Labor must unceasingly work for release of all other class war prisoners. Will need aid of International Labor Defense to win here."

David Starr Jordan: "Congratulations you and the cause of decency on Ford acquittal. We have had far too much of giving men what is coming to them regardless of whether guilty of offense or not."

American Socialists Are Swinging into Line for Wall Street's League

TODAY, the vote in favor of the world court in the United States senate finds an echo in the sharpening divisions within the socialist party. Thus the American socialists are now more than ever forced into the open on this issue, even as European socialists have already been revealed as mere appendages of the capitalist social order.

The nominal leadership of the American socialist party is found in the name of Eugene V. Debs, the chairman of the party, who is also the official editor of its organ, the American Appeal. But the actual leader of the party is the New York lawyer, Morris Hillquit, who shares that leadership occasionally with the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Hillquit is in favor of Morgan's court and league, spawn of the Versailles Peace. He takes the position openly now of the "government socialists" of Europe, who helped frame the Treaty of Versailles, and who joined in creating the League of Nations and the world court. Hillquit stands with the traitor Socialist International against the Communist-International, born of the workers' victory in Russia.

Both Debs and Berger, however, have leanings against the Versailles treaty. Debs was anti-war on pacifist grounds. He opposed the war and he rejects its peace. But he has had little to say about the world court and the league. While the debate has been raging in Washington, the American Appeal, that Debs edits, has been strangely silent. Debs has a leading editorial on "Youth and the Church," and much space is given to the pacifist utterances of the "Christian College students," who recently gathered at Evanston, Ill. But there is not one word against Wall Street's court and the league, that are favored by Hillquit, that are instruments of the world imperialists plotting new wars against the Union of Soviet Republics and carefully scheming to maintain their tyranny over oppressed and subject nations.

Berger was anti-war from purely pro-German motives. He was and is against the Versailles peace for the same reasons. Berger has not felt at home in the gatherings of the Second (Socialist) International since the war because it has been in the hands of British-French-Belgian socialist pay-triots, of the type of MacDonald, Vandervelde, Longuet and others. The German capitalist republic is not yet in the league of nations. When it does Berger will doubtless follow.

That many socialists thought they were still opposed, as a party, to the court and league, is shown by the furore created following the announcement that Hillquit is planning to support these two imperialist institutions in a debate with Clarence Darrow of Chicago.

The New Leader, the expression of Hillquit's New York "socialists," says:

"Since when do the socialists favor the league? has been the query heard from many persons who are not familiar with the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress and its large affiliated parties."

It is certain that the few workers who still follow the socialists will have their eyes opened when the real meaning of the socialist-Morgan alliance becomes clear to them. Now that the issue has been definitely raised, these workers will ask, "What is Debs going to do about it?"

DISTRICT TWO HOLDS MANY MEETINGS TO HONOR LENIN'S WORK

Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 31.—

7:30 P. M.—308 Elm St., speaker

Rebecca Grecht.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 31.—2 P. M.

—Lutwin Hall, 69 S. Park St.,

speaker Charles Krumbeln.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, at 8 P. M.

Ukrainian Workers Home, Beacon

and Springfield Aves. Speaker Wm.

Weinstein.

West New York, N. J., Saturday

Feb. 6, at 8 P. M., 17th St. & Tyler

Place. Speaker Ben Gitlow and others.

New Haven, Conn., Friday Feb. 5,

at 8 P. M., Herminson Hall. Speaker

Bert Wolfe.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 7,

at 8 P. M., 20 Warburton avenue.

Speaker: J. O. Bentall and others.

Passaic, N. J., Sunday Feb. 7, at

2 P. M., 50 Howe Ave. Speaker:

Jack Stachel and others.

"Dirt Farmers" Heard at Des Moines

(Continued from page 1)

\$30,000,000 of loans made upon farms

by the Stock-Land Banks, they de-

clared, would be to throw upon the

market at forced sale thousands of

small farms thruout the middle-west

whose owners had been unable to re-

deem them.

Notwithstanding over-night as-

urances from Washington that the order

was only a 20 percent real estate

charge-off and does not affect con-

tinuance of the Stock-Land banks, as

some feared, members of the resolu-

tions committee prepared to deal with

it vigorously.

They declared that state banks in

the middle west which make second-

ary loans on farms already mortgaged

to the stock-land banks would be

seriously concerned as a result of the

fact that the farmer already was hav-

ing a hard time paying off his notes.

Mr. Schee was to appear before the

resolutions committee and explain just

what, in his opinion, the effects of

the order would be.

The notice stated that Land ac-

quired by the stock-land banks, either

by foreclosure or conveyance, must

be carried on the books at the face

value of the loan and not credited at

FINGERPRINT ALL WORKERS, IS OHIO SENATOR'S GOAL

Canton Central Labor Union Opposes Move

By ISRAEL AMTER

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Senator Willis of Ohio is worried about the alien worker in this country. He declares the foreign-born workers run around free and wild and fill the prisons. Why should we not keep him out of the prison by having him report to the police, say, every week? asks this spokesman of the rich.

In Canton, Anne E. Bow, a "social and welfare worker" has been "collecting" material for Senator Willis. She published an article on the material collected and made recommendations in her article to fingerprint foreign-born workers. This same article came to the attention of a delegate to the Canton Central Labor Union who introduced the resolution in part as follows which was unanimously adopted by the Canton Central Labor Union:

"Whereas, We believe such a law would make possible the establishment of a form of industrial slavery, under police control, and would permit capitalists to use these registered aliens as a great strikebreaking agency to the detriment and injustice of organized labor, and make it possible to create a political as well as industrial autocracy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Canton Central Labor Union hereby registers its opposition to the above recommendations, and we solicit the united and solid support of all fellow unionists thruout the United States to use the fullest extent of their power to defeat any attempt to amend the immigration laws as proposed; and be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator Willis, to the chairman of the senate and the house immigration committees, the American Federation of Labor, the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and all affiliated labor organizations."

The American working class must awaken to the danger confronting it. An attack on the foreign-born workers is an attack on the entire working class. The foreign-born workers must organize to protect themselves. Councils for the protection of foreign-born workers must be formed at once. American workers—especially trade union members—must support these councils.

Japan's Minister Dies.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—Viscount T. Kato, the Japanese prime minister, died after an illness of four days, shortly after the announcement, the cabinet which Kato had headed since June, 1924, resigned.

Operatives of Passaic, N. J., Mills on Strike

(Continued from page 1)

Gustav Deak, addressing the meeting, stated that the united front committee had the backing of many unions in the struggle, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Try to Expose Wage Slash.
A statement issued by the management gives the usual excuse for continuing the wage slash as their desire to ensure steady employment for the workers. They also try to split the ranks of the workers by simelessly talking about "outside agitators" who are stirring up trouble.

The walkout is the outcome of the wage cutting of the management, followed by the dismissal of active union men. The united front committee is actively working to bring solidarity into the ranks of the strikers, and to secure the organization of the operatives.

Plans are under way for the collection of a relief fund. All funds collected should be sent to Gustav Deak, secretary-treasurer, United Front Committee of Textile Workers, Room 14, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

No loans to be Stopped.
Coming on the heels of a telegram of regret from President Coolidge which leaders had called "a stroke of evasiveness," the order on loan reduction brought a nettled feeling that the national administration in which those represented in the conference today could not hope to go along toward a solution of agricultural problems.

Inviting the president to attend the conference those in charge had hoped, they said today, that he might indicate a willingness to alter his stand against the government taking leadership in the matter of disposing of surplus products.

Instead his 150 word telegram, pleading a stress of duties that prevented him from going to even the bedside of his father, who is ill, disposed of the conference and its aims in a pleasantly worded hope "that out of your conference there may develop additional information which will assist in providing better marketing conditions."

BISHOP William Montgomery BROWN

speaks in

PHILADELPHIA
SUNDAY, JAN. 31
AT 8 P. M.

on

"Labor and Religion"
at LABOR INSTITUTE,
8th and Locust St.
ADMISSION FREE.

Auspices Int'l Workers' Aid.



CRIBBEN, SEXTON POLISHERS WIN UNION DEMANDS

Bosses Must Deal with Workers' Committee

The strike of the metal polishers at the Cribben, Sexton & Co. plant, Sacramento Blvd. and West Chicago Ave., has ended in a victory for the strikers. After a strike that lasted over five months, the Cribben, Sexton stove manufacturers have been forced to grant the demands of the union men.

The polishers will now have a 48-hour week, a closed union shop, shop committees and will receive \$1 an hour where they formerly received but 65 to 85 cents an hour. Piece work rates will be so arranged that the polishers will be able to make \$1.10 instead of the 75 to 85 cents an hour they received before the strike. Time and a half is to be paid for overtime.

The Cribben, Sexton plant at the time the men went on strike refused to have anything to do with the union polishers. All grievances in the shop will be adjusted by the committee of the workers in the shop and foreman. If the dispute is not settled, it will then go to the union business agent and the plant head.

The agreement, which will be formally signed in May, is in force at present and will remain in force. The open shop superintendent which this company acquired from the Edison Electric Appliance company, which has a strike on its hands now, has been told that his employment will end with the last day of January.

'THE JAIL,' RUSS PLAY, WILL BE PRESENTED AT WORKERS' HOUSE

"The Jail," a drama in 4 acts will be presented in the Russian language Sunday, Feb. 7, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., under the leadership of the well-known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov.

Another
NEW
Article



LENIN

Explaining how labor leaders become agents of the capitalist class. Read the first American publication of this article by our great leader in Saturday's (Jan. 30) issue of the new

Magazine Supplement
of
THE DAILY WORKER

Inter-Union Contract of Engineers and the Firemen Still Stands

OMAHA—(FP)—Continuance of peace between the mighty brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen seems assured with the failure of the Engineers referendum to abrogate the Chicago joint agreement, regulating interunion relations regarding seniority, promotion, mileage and other disputed points.

Although a majority of the Engineers brotherhood is understood, according to advices here, to have voted for abrogation of the agreement, the referendum failed to receive the two-thirds majority of all the members, as required. Abrogation would have meant the negotiation of a new agreement, with turmoil between the workers in the engine cabs in the meantime.

The Chicago joint agreement, negotiated in 1913 and revised in 1918 and 1923, replaced a bitter war for members carried on by both brotherhoods for many years. At that time the firemen added the words "and Engineers" to their official title and accepted full-fledged engineers into membership. Although the Chicago joint agreement conceded the right of an engineer, fireman or hostler to seek membership in either or both brotherhoods, the hostilities between the unions was allayed by the truce.

TOILERS, BEWARE OF TETRA-ETHYL LEAD GASOLINE

Danger of Poisoning Is Great

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 — Workers are warned to watch their city and state health departments to see that regulations concerning the manufacture, mixing, distribution and use of tetra-ethyl lead and ethyl gasoline are adequate to protect the human life involved. Following the United States public health service conference at which tetra-ethyl lead investigators reported, the workers' health bureau issues the warning.

Press reports conveyed the impression that the committee saw no danger in the use of tetra-ethyl in gasoline and thus served as a whitewash over the menace of this serious poison. Such grave dangers were recognized by the committee that it stipulated that production of tetra-ethyl lead and sale of ethyl gas be resumed only after the introduction of careful and effective regulations by state and city health departments.

"Few if any substances more toxic than tetra-ethyl lead have been manufactured on a large scale," the committee reported. This poison is 15 to 20 times as poisonous as benzol, recently condemned in a report of the National Safety Council. The committee stated that "if the use of leaded gasoline becomes widespread, conditions may arise very different from those studied by us which would render its use more of a hazard than would appear to be the case from this investigation. Longer experience may show that even such slight storage of lead as was observed in these studies may lead eventually in susceptible individuals to recognizable lead poisoning or to chronic degenerative diseases of a less obvious character."

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

TOM MANN VISITS HARRY POLLITT IN JAIL CELL

Strike Planned to Force Release

The imprisonment of twelve leaders of the British Communist Party and the Young Communist League by the conservative government has been roundly condemned by the entire labor movement of Great Britain. The demand for their release is growing in volume every day, and each evening there is a mass meeting held outside Wandsworth prison where the Communist leaders are held.

We reprint the following interview with Harry Pollitt by Tom Mann from the Sunday Worker, the organ of the left wing of the British labor movement. Comrade Pollitt is the secretary of the British National Minority movement, the revolutionary left wing of the British trade union movement organized on the basis of the program of the Red International of Labor Unions. Under the able leadership of Comrade Pollitt this movement has grown into a mass movement embracing in its ranks over six hundred thousand trade unionists. Comrade Pollitt is a member of the Bolshheviks' Union, and well known for years as a revolutionary fighter.

By TOM MANN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON.—(By Mail)—Permission having been obtained, I accompanied Mrs. Pollitt to see Harry in jail on Saturday, January 2. Immediately I saw him I recognized the chocolate-colored jacket, a replica of the one I was encased in some few years ago when sampling the menu at a well-known government establishment in Manchester.

Harry, I am glad to report, was looking pretty fit. He stated that at first he felt very much off color because of the insufficiency of food, but that, since that has been rectified, he is getting along as well as many be expected in such a holiday resort. He is up at 8:30 in the morning, and work stops at 5:30 at night. He added, with much satisfaction, "I then have two hours for reading."

Makes Light of Discomfort.
Harry soon brushed aside personal matters, and was keen to know how the Minority Movement was going. He asked in detail about local and national conferences, membership, and so on. He seemed to think he was at a committee meeting; and was anxious to get things moving a bit faster, and appeared to be ready with heaps of proposals for the social and economic betterment of the workers.

Prison regulations being as rigid as they are, the general secretary of the Minority Movement had to be content to talk on general matters only; but I was very glad to see where and on what his mind was centered.

He made light of the absence of personal comforts, and made much of the efforts being made to get the trade unions on to the true militant path, to secure freedom for all.

Shirt-Making.
Harry, and some of the others making up the twelve apostles, should be well domesticated, and extra useful in the house, after this spell, as he and they are making shirts! Harry said the other boys were in pretty good health, though none of them was under the illusion that they were enjoying the beach at Brighton.

Marjory Pollitt received sufficient instructions, or shall I say loving requests, to write to various folk, and to get this, that, and the other done, as will keep her going on systematic overtime. How dearly I should have loved to have had an hour with the full dozen in their suits in well-fitting brown!

I much wanted to see Wallie Hannington and to hear him chant his favorite anthem: "The captain said, 'I'll stick to my ship,' so they stuck him on deck with glue!" but plead as I would I could get no chance.

A word now, comrades, please! I know that numberless meetings have been held and that many others are being held and that at every one the resolutions demanding the release of the twelve Communists and also the release of the miners in the anthracite district are carried unanimously. The opinion is now practically universally held that there must be resort to a stoppage of work to secure prompt attention. Most are in favor of a twenty-four hour stoppage.

A Rest Cure!
Some think that a stoppage of two hours per day from 12 o'clock noon to 2 p. m. would be most effective, and to repeat this as often as might be necessary.

It is believed that this would land the bourgeoisie where they would feel it to some purpose. But the latter scheme requires a highly disciplined power of organization, which may militate against its application on this occasion, thus leaving the 24 hours' rest cure for men, animals, and machine for our adoption. I personally stand for this and right heartily recommend it.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Mankind," by Samuel Ball, every Sunday, 7:30 p. m., 641 W. Washington St. Every Saturday, 5721 Cottage Grove Ave., 7:45 p. m. Questions and discussion from the floor.

Men's Garment Workers Battle Bosses in N. Y.; Strike in Other Cities

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Several hundred knee pants workers quickly returned to work in shops that settled with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers after a strike had been called to force wage increases and union conditions. Two thousand more are still striking. Five men's clothing manufacturers have yielded to a short strike against threatened wage reductions and the fight is on against several other men's clothing manufacturers who are trying to evade union requirements. The New York cutters' local has taxed its members a day's pay each for the organizing drive.

Across the Hudson river, a brisk drive continues against open shop firms. In Passaic, Kopp, Feldman and Kopp, who caused the arrest and fining of four Amalgamated organizers recently, have their plant still tied up by the strike. Boston has nearly 1,000 Amalgamated strikers.

MINERS DEMAND LEWIS CALL OUT NATIONAL STRIKE

Stop Bosses' Onslaught on Union!

VALERIE, Ill., Jan. 28—The following resolution adopted by soft coal miners of Valer calls upon John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to call a national strike of the anthracite and soft coal miners to force back the onslaught of the open-shoppers which threatens to destroy the miners' union and to force the operators to restore union wage scales and union conditions in the mining industry:

"Whereas, The open shop campaign has intensified throughout America against the workers, and the miners' union is the one which the large capitalist interests are concentrating on, feeling when it is destroyed the others will be easy, and

"Whereas, The anthracite miners on strike are in danger of having their union destroyed at a time when the bituminous miners are unable to finance them, because of their long unemployment, and

"Whereas, The soft coal miners have been the victims of the same open shoppers who have wrecked our union in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Colorado, the southwest and in the east, and

"Whereas, The Jacksonville agreement has been torn up by the operators and our union been weakened on a national basis due to the national onslaught of the open shoppers,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we ask our national president, John L. Lewis, to meet this onslaught against the union by a national strike, to save the anthracite and soft coal miners' union, wages and conditions, and

"Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent the International President, John L. Lewis, and a copy to all labor publications."

Esthonian Peasants Framed by Fascists

REVAL, Esthonia, Jan. 28.—The trial of a group of peasants accused "of expressing their readiness" to aid insurgents has ended in prison terms at hard labor for the peasants. The trial is a result of provocations by the local fascists and secret service agents, who appeared at the trial as witnesses. The accused were sentenced to three to four years at hard labor. Simultaneously the case of peasant Reinson living on the outskirts of Reval was investigated. He was accused of "that in December last he was seen near his cottage with a stranger." Due to the fact that the prisoner has relatives who participated in the December insurrection, the secret service agents testified that "this stranger was no other than the rebel, for whom they were looking." The court sentenced Reinson to three years at hard labor.

Evolution Theory Is Outlawed in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28—Approximately 20 pages of Truman J. Moon's "Biology for Beginners" for students in the elementary schools has been deleted by the school board as unfit for children to read. The parts expunged deal with the evolution theory of Darwin.

A typical paragraph that has been expunged follows:

"With an egotism which is entirely unwarranted, we are accustomed to speak of 'man and animals,' whereas we ought to say men and other animals, for certainly man is an animal just as truly as the beast of the field." Any reference which tends to show that man evolved from a lower animal is expunged and teachers will not be permitted to teach anything in the schools contrary to the fairy tales compiled in the bible.

After that talk with your shopmate—hand him a copy of THE DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

WOMAN'S PARTY AIDS CAPITAL AGAINST LABOR

Don't Fight for Men and Opposes Women

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(FP)—Women miners, bell hops, bootblacks, seamen (or seamen?)—any kind of work without restriction should be every woman's "privilege," Mrs. C. N. Smith, N. Y. state chairman of the Women's Party, argued in a debate with Mabel Leslie, secretary N. Y. Women's Trade Union League, on legislation for women workers.

The Women's Party opposes the 8-hour day, minimum wage, no-night work, and all other legislation which aims to protect women workers from the special abuses which employers impose on them.

Mrs. Smith gave the usual statement that the Women's Party does not oppose labor legislation as a whole but that it wants labor legislation to include men as well as women. Miss Leslie showed how women are subject to special discrimination in industry, how difficult they are to organize in unions, and argued that legislation was necessary to give them any improved conditions.

The Women's Party representative would not accept the idea that whatever is gained by women workers through legislation is a gain to all workers, reducing the tendency of employers to put lower paid women workers into men's jobs in which they have equal skill.

Mrs. Smith has not yet announced her intention of becoming a miner.

IMMIGRATION SHIFTS FROM U. S. TO S. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—European emigration has fallen off since the war, and the idea of restricting immigration has not been peculiar to America, but has spread to many parts of the world.

The average emigration from Europe in the four-year period 1920-23 fell to 685,000 as compared with 1,368,000 in the three years preceding the war. In 1924, the emigration was only 516,000, with one country omitted, and in 1925, it was about 450,000. Even in relation to population the tide of emigration steadily subsided during the years 1920-25.

Barring of most of the immigration from the United States has deflected large numbers of Europeans to South America. Argentina received 99,400 in 1920, and 195,000 in 1923, with 160,000 in 1924. Brazil has shown a less notable gain. But migration from one European country to another has increased—and this in spite of the presence of great masses of political and racial refugees from Russia, Armenia and Turkey in neighboring countries. Thus Belgium, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia had a combined emigration in 1923 which was 34 per cent higher than the average for the four-year period 1920-23.

Immigration laws have been tightened up since the war by Brazil, the British African colonies, Roumania, Greece, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Serbia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Palestine.

FEDERAL JUDGE UNDER FIRE FOR ALLEGED GRAFT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arguments continued today before the house judiciary committee on the impeachment charges against Federal Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Illinois.

Impeachment was recommended by a sub-committee but the house ordered the case investigated by the full judiciary committee. Pleas against impeachment of Federal Judge English were made today before the house judiciary committee.

William M. Acton, of Danville, Ill., contended that a misinterpretation of the duties of an office, no matter how prejudicial to the state, did not constitute grounds for an impeachment. "This reviewing body should not set up its standards for efficiency or diligence and measure accordingly," he said.

Charges against Judge English included that of profiting thru his court appointees out of the proceeds of receivership settlements passing thru his court.

Defeat Dry Law.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Prohibition advocates met reverses when the reichstag defeated by a vote of 191 to 164 a proposal establishing local option throughout Germany. The bill was referred back to committee.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

To Confiscate Property Owned by Anti-Fascists

ROME, Jan. 28—The senate accepted a bill providing for the seizure of property of political emigrants guilty of acts against the fascist government. The bill has been signed by the king and is now law.

Carpenters' Local Aids Coal Miners

Chicago Carpenters' Local No. 80 at its union meeting voted to give the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania \$1,000.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

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THE LENIN DRIVE

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The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolsen

The price change made on this unusual publication is due to the changes in content made necessary by the latest developments in that country.

Original documents have been secured which will be added in full. Many illustrations will be featured.

And a beautiful and novel binding will make this the first publication of its kind ever issued for workers.

The changes have also made necessary the postponement of publication to about

March 15 at \$1.00

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"Workers of the World Unite" in Chinese.

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

New York City Has 58 Per Cent of Membership in Unions

By JACK STACHEL.

THE last registration taken in connection with the reorganization of the party discloses the fact that out of a total of 2420 registered in the city of New York, 1420 belong to the trade unions. The 2420 include many such as housewives, physicians, students, salesmen, etc. who are not eligible to join a union. Of the number eligible about 2,000-1,420 or 70% are members of unions.

This figure is far above the number in the unions only about 6 months ago and shows that during the last few months the industrial department of the district succeeded in making hundreds of comrades join the union. Our aim is 100% of those eligible must become union members. While it is true that many of our comrades find it difficult to join because of the many obstacles such as high initiation fees, the closing of the books of the union for new members etc. Every Communist must make every possible sacrifice and become a member of a union—the mass economic organization of the workers.

In What Industries are Members Employed?

The following are chief industries in which members are employed:

Total	In the unions.
Needle trades	725
Building trades	294
Shoe and leather	150
Metal	134
Food workers	104
Printing	61
Public service	52
Office workers	36
Clerks (retail)	61
Laborers	32
Teachers	29

The rest of the membership is in industries and trades where we have less than 25 members; in addition to those above mentioned are not eligible to join a union.

There are in all about \$25,000 workers engaged in manufacturing in New York distributed in the following industries:

Mens' and ladies' wear	243,685
Metal workers	113,021
Food workers	82,677
Printing trades	81,454
Leather goods	24,399
Wood working	30,821
Miscellaneous	212,620
chemical and drugs	26,379

The percentage of party members in these industries is approximately as follows:

Needle trades	35%
leather	60%
food workers	12½%
printing	7%
metal	12%

FROM the above two sets of figures we can readily see that the party is best represented in the leather and

shoe industry. The needle trades come next. The party is particularly weak in the printing industry and the food industry is one third that of the

needle trades and one fifth that of the shoe industry. In the chemical and wood working industry the strength of the party is next to nothing.

HONOR ROLL FOR 1926

New York Sets the Pace

THE magnificent success of the Lenin memorial meetings all over the country show how reorganization on the shop nucleus basis serves to bring our party into closer contact with the masses.

Now the shop and street nuclei must begin to discuss and plan for more mass work.

The party's program for 1926 must be made the basis for moving large masses of the workers into action.

Councils for the protection of foreign-born must be organized in every city in all districts. The capitalists' scheme for the deportation of militant workers and the smashing of the unions must be defeated by the working class. All workers must be organized to defeat the bill introduced into congress by Representative Oswald calling for the finger-printing, photographing and registration of the foreign-born workers.

Defense and recognition of the Soviet Union must be discussed in every nucleus and all party fractions and brought on the floor of every trade union and workers' organization for action in forming a united front committee.

A united labor ticket for the elections of 1925 must be made the basis for the campaign FOR A LABOR PARTY. Independent working class political action thru a labor party must be discussed in all nuclei and then with the workers in the shops, in unions and everywhere.

Organization of the trade union fractions and their proper functioning in the trade unions; every member of the party a member of a trade union; get the non-party workers to join the union; this will tie our party up to the mass organizations of the workers.

Here is work to do—mass work—the kind of work that counts.

Let there be an end to sterile factional discussion.

Throw the whole party into mass work upon the basis of the party's program for 1926.

The way to begin is to raise the \$20,000 campaign fund for 1926.

"Every member of the reorganized party must be an active member."

Every member should be given a party contribution list and a record kept by the nucleus secretary of the activity of each member in the raising of the \$20,000 campaign fund.

The speed with which our reorganized party will raise the \$20,000 fund will be a proof of its effectiveness for the campaign of 1926.

Loyalty to the party and to the Communist International will be proven not by words but by DEEDS.

The party now calls all Bolsheviks to action.

Get your section and nucleus on the party's HONOR ROLL FOR 1926. Raise the \$20,000 fund. This is the immediate task of the party.

NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH FALL IN LINE

Previously acknowledged	\$16.25
District No. 2 (New York City), a Worker	100.00
Street Nucleus No. 1, Pittsburgh (List 3984)	7.00
	\$123.25

Every Bolshevik on the Job

Attendance at Nuclei Meetings

By Martin Abern

MANY districts and virtually all of the large cities are now organized on the shop and street nuclei basis. They are now faced with the task of getting the nuclei to carry out the party program of work. Everywhere the registration of the members has been high. This is encouraging. Nevertheless, every district has found that just good mechanical reorganization is not enough to start the party on the upward grade in conducting party work. It was to be expected that there would be difficulties. There are the language problems and inexperience in the work.

But there is an elemental matter, upon which depends the correct solution of many others. That is the question of the attendance at the shop and street nuclei meetings. This is of prime political importance. Until solved, it will result in deep growing difficulties for our party. Attendance at the meetings immediately after the reorganization was low, reports show sometimes only 30%.

This was caused by many reasons. Some comrades evidently believed there was a period of transition between the period of shop nuclei organization and beginning to function in them: this was a vacation period. Many language comrades no doubt hesitated at the beginning, to attend, because of a feeling of inability to function effectively. Some comrades were busy at important work; others were merely indifferent.

Attendance at Nuclei Meetings a Vital Political Problem. Experience at the nuclei nationally show that this weakness of attendance is remedying itself gradually and

sometimes swiftly. The increase is by 2's, 3's and 5's in the nuclei in the districts where reorganization has been completed for some time. The attendance has risen to 50% and 75% of the membership rolls and in many cases is already higher than in the old form of territorial organization. Furthermore, where the attendance has increased to normal and above, the nuclei report an enthusiasm and spirit in activity, such as, union work, Daily Worker and literature distribution, education, etc. The shop nuclei have from the beginning done better, than the street nuclei.

However, this problem of attendance has been by no means solved. To continue or to assume the continuance of the present situation would involve at once a strong financial crisis in the party, already manifested. This would certainly impair carrying out the wide program of activity outlined by the C. E. C. and result in an inability of the party effectively to conduct its work. To be unable, because of a mass of inactive party members, to carry on the campaigns for the defense and recognition of Soviet Russia, for protection of the foreign-born, labor party campaign, etc., would mean a different course in the political life of our party, and would affect our responsibilities and influence among the masses.

Leninism Demands Every Member Active in Party Work

The presumably simply problem, of full attendance and individual activity of every member in party work, resolves itself into a condition involving the very political life of the party. Attendance at the meetings, drawing every member of the party into some kind of responsible work, simple or complex, must be demanded. This very question of attendance at the meetings and individual responsibility was a root problem in the great struggle finally developing into a split in the Russian party at the London congress in 1903 between the Bolsheviks led by Lenin and the mensheviks, led by Martov. On the one hand, Martov proposed that the party constitution provide that membership shall include all those who declared their willingness to support the party.

Lenin on the other hand proposed that party membership shall be limited to those who not only support the party, but who are individually engaged in party work.

The right wing, the supporters of Martov, everywhere will take great comfort, if our party does not solve this question, and will feel that a blow has been struck at the reorganization.

However, as stated before, the party membership is rallying and proceeding to give life to the reorganization. In the meanwhile, some additional measures should be taken to help as follows:

1. Every language paper should, carry articles, impressing the language comrades with the necessity to attend and confidence in their ability to function effectively in the shop and street nuclei.

2. Every shop nucleus and street nucleus should elect a permanent committee for the mobilization of the members to attend the nuclei meetings. These committees of action

should divide the list of the non-attendants and inactive members among themselves and be responsible to go after these lax comrades, until they draw each and everyone into party life.

Every party member must be put to the task and strike a blow for effective party organization and functioning. Now, especially in this period of acceleration of the bolshevization of the Workers (Communist) Party, is the time to make of each party member, as Lenin insisted, not only one who supports the party, but is individually engaged in party work. (Another Article Tomorrow.)

ENROLLMENT IN THE CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL NOW GOING ON

Every day is enrollment day for the Chicago Workers' School. Five comrades from Shop Nucleus 20 have enrolled for the class in English. Several comrades have enrolled for the class in trade union organization and tactics has already a good foundation.

Each student of the school during the last term is expected to enroll immediately for the second term Feb. 8th to April 2nd, and to act as an agent to secure new enrollments. The workers' School looks forward to a successful enrollment, because of the large number of comrades who attended its sessions, and were well satisfied.

This is a school conducted by the Workers Party, District 8, and it is the duty of every party member to aid in the enrollment drive. There are only ten days left, which calls for immediate response. We wish to remind the comrades that while it is a party school, it aims to satisfy the educational needs of all workers.

The enrollment drive should be carried on in every factory, union, fraternal organization, co-operative, or other working class organization. Every party member should give out the school folder in any organization he is a member of, and secure actual enrollments. If we can get a live bunch of enrollment agents busy at work for the next ten days, we can get a large enrollment. Get a list of workers, addresses, and the courses they select; and bring it in to the School Office at 19 S. Lincoln St., with the enrollment fee, if possible. Folders can be had at 19 E. Lincoln St.

Class Committees meet. On Monday evening, Jan. 25th, the

class committees and instructors of the Chicago Workers' School met at the school building. All of the instructors were there, but the class committees were not well represented. The main questions discussed were enrollment for the coming term, and review of the past term. Comrades Swaback and Simons explained the steps taken to ensure a large enrollment. As to the past term, the class representatives gave their reactions to the courses, and suggested improvements.

The instructors present were: Swaback, Hathaway, Engdahl, Simons, Gomez, Shachtman, Dolson, Darcy, Wirkkula. Class committees: Schechter, Kaplan, Lohse, Cohen, Amper.

Action was taken to make the research class an arm of District 8, in carrying out the party campaign. Sub-committees are to be arranged for, in case instructors are called out of town.

This was the first meeting of class instructors and committees during the present term. It will be followed up regularly to discuss important educational questions, as outlines, text books, method of teaching, kind of courses, requirements of students, etc.

Pittsburgh Workers Attention!

Come, Saturday night, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. to the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. and enjoy the Radio Tea Party given by the International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh and I. W. W. This affair is arranged for the purpose of the members of both groups getting acquainted and enjoying a pleasant evening. Admission is free and also the eats so come and enjoy the evening.

LIBERAL DEBATES
WITH COMMUNIST
ON GOVERNMENT

Prates About Democracy; State Jails Workers

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A debate on the "government and the new social order," was held by the league for industrial democracy at the Rand School between Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School and the Rev. Norman Thomas, socialist leader, before a select audience of young and self-satisfied liberals and socialists.

Rev. Thomas prated about democracy as the only salvation for the world, making one think that they were in a church. He criticized Communism and bemoaned the fact that counter-revolutionists are today in the jails of the Soviet Union. In opposition to this reverend's winning speech, Wolfe, in a concise manner presented the Communist point of view.

"Democracy for Whom?" Comrade Wolfe assailed Thomas and his theories of democracy declaring:

"Government means two things, administration and the domination of one class over a subject class. When the classes and the distinction between them disappears, then the government will disappear. The essential thing in America, where the majority of the workers still support the republican and democratic parties, is to have class-consciousness developed and show the shams of the old parties, and view conditions from a class point of view. Questions such as democracy, political prisoners, etc., must be viewed from a class point of view."

Wolfe pointed out that during the war a censorship of the press was established. Labor leaders like Frank Little were hung. "And still we talk about democracy, when today the American government is the most dictatorial government on the world, with its Dawes plan, subjection of Germany, and penetration into South America. Are we going to change all this by talking about democracy?"

Dictatorship or Democracy. Thomas, in speaking for the second time, said that government is not control of one class over another, also that the principal question is, dictatorship or democracy.

He continued, "If you think you can talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat and use it against Mellon, you will find you will have trouble. The Communists are the chief obstacle to make democracy effective. You cannot expect the support of the American labor movement for you mean not the proletariat, but only a part of it."

Wolfe in answering Thomas declared that the reverend was under the impression that western civilization is superior to that of the rest of the world. He showed that no ruling class ever gave up its power without a struggle. He pointed out the ridiculousness of the position of expecting to obtain power by the ballot-taking power when you have 51 per cent support—and giving it back when you only have 49 per cent.

Daily Worker Not Welcome. The writer, who was covering the debate as The DAILY WORKER reporter, was a very unwelcome intruder in the midst of the assembled liberals and socialists. From the very moment he entered the hall, and took a seat in the front row near the stage, until the very close of the meeting he was continually harassed by the ushers, who said that The DAILY WORKER reporters' card "is no good," and "you must have a police card if you want to stay here." He ignored their remarks and continued to cover the meeting.

Lenin Memorials

MISSOURI.
Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

NEW YORK.
Schenectady—J. O. Bental and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley.

Cannonsburg—Falcon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley.

Daytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m., A. Jakira.

New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Pursglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

ILLINOIS.
Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Melnholtz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.

Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1197 Tacoma Ave.

"Big Masquerade Dance."

Given by South Slavic fraction of Workers Party Chicago, Ill. Jan. 30, 7:30 p. m., at 1926 W. 18th St. Five prizes will be given. First class music. Do not miss this great time.

SETTLEMENTS FOR LENIN
MEMORIAL MEETING MUST
BE MADE IMMEDIATELY

The Chicago local office of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all the party nuclei, shop and street, and all individual party members and members of other organizations to settle up for the 6,000 Lenin memorial meeting tickets that were sold in advance.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUETHE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH LEAGUE
IN ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK

By HARRY YOUNG.

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

TURNING to the third question under review, that of the work in trade unions, and the organization of the fractions. On this field, the British league has an exceedingly difficult task, in view of its extremely limited forces, the great difficulty of entering or working in many of the important unions for young workers, and lastly, the diversity of the trade union movement itself, namely, the existence of 1,311 registered trade union societies with, for instance, 49 different unions in the shipbuilding industry alone. How did the British league tackle this problem? The first task, it is clear, in the organization of fractions, is to make every member of the league a conscious and active trade unionist. This is an ideological battle, and cannot be accomplished by any disciplinary threats or excommunications. Secondly, without the help of the party organization in the trade unions it is clear that our work is rendered extremely difficult, and in some cases even impossible. Therefore, the British league undertook a number of measures in connection with the party, particularly with the object of bringing the league into close contact with the minority movement of the British trade unions.

Among these was a special section dealing with the league's tasks in the economic trade union work. In the resolution to the party conference in Glasgow, May 31, which pledged the league to the slogan: "By every party fraction, a youth fraction." Moreover, through this means coupled by its own energetic independent work, the league was successful in organizing a fraction at the Second National Conference of the Minority Movement on August 31, representative of at least four times its own membership, getting its resolution unanimously adopted, calling for the trade union organization of the young workers, and finally securing the election of its candidate to the executive committee of

the minority movement, as the young workers' representative.

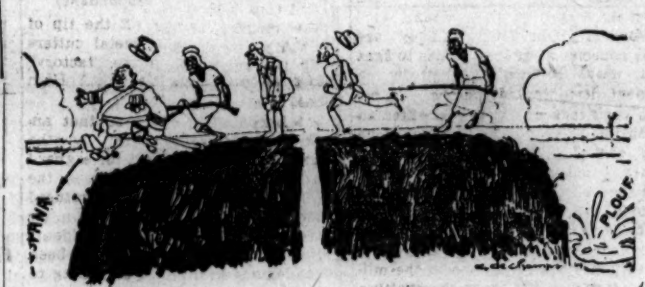
The significance of this achievement can only be appreciated when we remember that the Second Annual Conference of the Minority Movement of the British Trade Unions, represent 800,000 organized trade unionists, and is fast becoming the leader of the British trade union movement.

Further results of this class cooperation with the minority movement, are to be seen in the resolution of the Scottish trade union congress at Dumfries, adopting the economic demands of the league in toto, the resolution adopted by the Scarborough trade union conference, calling for the carrying out of a campaign for the organization of the young workers in the trade unions, and the resolution of the Liverpool labor party conference in October, embodying two important demands of the Y. C. L., "abolition of night work for all under 18, and trade union rights and conditions for government 'trainees'."

In this question of international and national trade union unity, in the negotiations of the Anglo-Russian committee, as in the question of the industrial alliance, the Y. C. L. and G. B. has consistently brought the question of the unity of the young and adult workers to the fore, placing this question as one of the most important tasks before the trade unions in the forging of the united front against the capitalist offensive.

The further important consideration in connection with this work is the question of the Young Workers' Conferences, which until now, have not been organized in England. These will probably take two forms, as two possibilities offer themselves, first, the conference of workshop delegates, second, the conferences organized by local trade's councils, composed of trade union delegates, and unorganized youth, for the purpose of discussing young workers' demands, their adoption by the trade unions, and the young workers' trade union organizations.

(To be continued.)

Liebknecht Meetings Great Success; No
Reports on Western Meetings Received Yet

The Liebknecht meetings in Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore, New York and many other eastern cities have proved tremendous successes.

In New York one thousand young workers crowded into Central Opera House to demonstrate their solidarity with the organization of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. In succession Comrades Fox, Stachel, Don, Darcy and Weinstein told of the lessons and the life and teachings of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Comrade Gudisman made a stirring appeal for the Young Pioneers who also presented a tableau in five scenes portraying the life and death of our martyred leaders.

In Baltimore the Labor Lyceum hall was crowded to overflowing. The local comrades write that it was the most successful demonstration ever held in that city. It has proved a great boon to the youth movement there.

In Philadelphia about two hundred young workers listened to Comrade Sokolov tell of the purpose of the meeting. Comrade Yusem spoke of the tremendous contribution of Liebknecht and Luxemburg to the youth revolutionary movement. Comrade Darcy pointed out that the United States at present was the greatest imperialist country in the world and was at present entering into its last stages. The tremendous military expenditures, the loss in lives, the new poisonous gases all pointed to the preparations that our master class is making for new wars.

The all day demonstration of the

Detroit comrades amazed the entire labor movement here. The meeting hall, The House of the Masses auditorium, was not only crowded to overflowing but the well prepared program lasting for four hours brought on many occasions the entire seven hundred or so workers to lusty cheering. This was undoubtedly the greatest demonstration ever held as a memorial meeting. In the evening a great ball was arranged lasting well into the night. Comrade Barney Mass was chairman of both affairs.

Other meetings from which we have already received enthusiastic reports were held in Newark, Albany, and many other of the smaller towns. Reports of these will be reported in this column as they come in.

NEWARK YOUTH: ATTENTION!

The Young Workers' League of Newark, New Jersey, will hold its third annual dance in the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th street, Newark, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1926. Admission is only 35 cents and not only is everybody welcome but a good time is guaranteed or money refunded.

Missing Young Workers.

Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 25 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Anna Louise Strong.

A new addition to the children's library. This booklet has proven of tremendous interest to both young and old.

Anna Louise Strong has spent four years in Soviet Russia. Her work with the Russian children has been praised in every corner of the world. Her book gives an interesting picture of it. No one interested in what is going on in the first workers' republic can afford to miss this book.

Price 50 Cents.

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Domovich
announce
the engagement and
marriage
of
their daughter
Katherine Domovich, Gary
to
Pando Markoff, Gary
They will be married Saturday,
January 30, 1926

Congratulations from the Bulgarian
Progressive Club of Gary, Indiana.

Carpenters' Union Heads Get Setback in Local 80 Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

At a meeting of Local 80 of the Carpenters in Chicago, a letter from the International office was read declaring that all members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League could not hold membership in the union and that all such members would either have to leave the union or the organizations mentioned.

After the communication was read a member of the socialist labor party took the floor and pointed out that this persecution of the Communists was not justified as every member of the union had the right to believe whatever he pleased. He declared that he was not in sympathy with the Communists, the Communists were a militant force in the trade union movement and always fought in the struggles of the workers for better conditions.

Following this member of the socialist labor party, a member of the proletarian party took the floor and pointed out that this persecution must stop as it was aimed against workers who were carrying on a militant fight in the unions.

Another worker followed these two and pointed out that in the application that is signed by every applicant it mentions that the applicant can belong to any political organization he may see fit.

None of the reactionaries in the local who had heard the letter read with great glee dared to take the floor and defend the attitude taken in the letter. The president of the union then declared, "If there is no objection the letter will be filed and as long as no one says he is a Communist nothing will be done."

Two Types of Workers in the Millinery Trade

By K. WOLODARSKY

(Worker Correspondent)

There are two types of workers in the millinery trade in Chicago that oppose unity.

Workers' Type No. 1: They admire the small contractors and the small bosses who rose out of their class by slaving long hours, living like pigs and by exploiting other unfortunate workers. They reason, I'll work hard, night and day, and become a boss too. The only hope they have for the workers' cause is that others will benefit by their tragic disappointment.

Workers' Type No. 2: They are class conscious but they refuse to fight as a class. Instead they prefer to ferment discontentedly alone. To excuse their lack of courage to enter an organized drive for better conditions they argue: "We'll lose time and money." They lose sight of the fact that they are losing time by being underpaid and overworked.

The base for that kind of reasoning is cowardice, the fear to act. As a consequence the conditions in the millinery factories of Chicago are getting worse every season. Every season prices come down a little more and the millinery worker must drive herself harder to make up her wages. Is it not better to get together with the rest of the workers and start an organized demand for an end to these injustices in our trade?

Your pen must be stronger than the hired pen of the boss.

Worker Correspondence

By William F. Dunne.



What? Where? Why? When? HOW?

All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet.

It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity.

Get a copy—read it—write!

No. 4 in the Little Red Library 10c

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

The Living Newspaper in Soviet Russia and in the United States

By M. A. SKROMNY

(Worker Correspondent)

"Necessity is the mother of invention," says a wise proverb. During the civil war in Russia, when newspapers had to be printed on heavy wrapping paper, necessity pointed to the "oral newspaper," i. e. there were arranged meetings at which the news of the day, everything that is usually printed in a newspaper, was read off from the stage.

This new form of labor journalism proved a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class. In such a country as Russia, at the beginning of the revolution, where they had millions of illiterates, the "oral paper" found a warm reception. It became not only an oral, but also a "living newspaper," bringing the author closer to the reader, in this case to the audience. It inspired the author to do his very best, because he met the reader face to face. The "reader" (listener) satisfied with general statements, would demand explanations, would ask questions, would criticize, etc.

The living newspaper is issued only for the interest of the reader. That is the reason why now, after the necessity—the cause which brought about the creation of the paper, has passed, the living newspaper is still alive and developing not only in Soviet Russia, but also in the United States and other countries.

Besides the Russian living newspaper issued in Chicago by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, preparations are under way for the "publication" of an English living newspaper. The DAILY WORKER already organized a group of worker correspondents who will take care of the living newspaper besides writing for the daily.

Sweat Shop System of Lane Tech Brings About Many Accidents

(By a Student Correspondent)

A young student cut off the tip of his finger on the sheet-metal cutters in one of the shops in the "factory" known as the Lane Technical High School.

A few weeks previous to that another student was injured by the same machine. A request for a guard for this machine was sent in to the board of education, but they refused to give us one, giving no reason for not doing so. Many like accidents have happened but the board has been unwilling to do anything, unwilling to even cut down the size of the classes so that the teachers can watch the students when they are working around dangerous machines or devices.

The whole school resembles a large slave factory where the slaves are driven about their work by a gang of heartless task masters. I do not mean to infer that all of our 189 teachers, who teach about 5,500 pupils, are cruel wretches, but the system is such—that they are forced into the role of driver instead of instructor to keep the pace set for them.

So much graft is going on in the board of education that there is barely enough left to keep the schools running in their present poor shape, which is rapidly becoming worse.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

THE THIRD PRIZE.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LOS ANGELES

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 28.—Being unemployed for over a month I had the opportunity to witness conditions of the unemployed of Los Angeles. The total of unemployed in this city is estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000. This huge "reserve army" wanders daily from one employment bureau to another. Where the bureaus are located near each other one can see these starving workers standing on the steps in front of the offices because the offices are filled with people all the time.

An example of the advantage being taken by employers of the unemployed workers can be had by the following daily scene at one employment bureau. This employment bureau has the appearance of a long barn. It is packed with workers eager to secure a job. Patiently they look towards the part of the room from which the employer emerges to examine the prospects. A girl comes out and announces "two laborers for one week's work, have to wet their feet, four dollars a day." Immediately 50 to 60 hands are seen waving in the air. Then the employer steps forth, lines them up in front of him, scrutinizes every one separately and finally selects the two who he decides will make better slaves than the rest. Such and similar instances repeat themselves daily and convinces one of the fact that workers are slaves under the capitalist state of society.

Prospective Worker Correspondents



"I know what this Bolshevism means, Bill—it means us!"

THE WINNERS:

THE first prize, "Flying Ossip," Stories of New Russia, goes to Worker B., United States Steel corporation employee of Gary, Ind. The second prize, "Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky, goes to a Swift's ice house lake worker of Calumet, Ill. The third prize, "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation, goes to an unemployed worker in Los Angeles, Cal.

Next Week's Prizes!

Next weeks prizes are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint. SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume. THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation. All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

THE FIRST PRIZE.

HE WORKED SO HARD TO DESERVE THAT BONUS AND JUST AS IT WAS COMING DUE HE WAS DISCHARGED

By Worker B., Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 27.—Klime Iushka, who has been employed in the steel mills of the United States Steel corporation in Gary, for the last sixteen years, was discharged last month. His job was in the store room and during the sixteen years he never missed a day in the mills.

Add Insult to Injury.

The reason given him for his discharge was that he left the door of the store room open and articles were missing from the store, thus adding insult to injury, for all that is nothing but a frame-up.

(1) There is a lesson in this for every deluded worker who thinks he can advance his personal interests by fighting his class. Klime, the simple, is an honest working man. He is the type of worker that is still naive enough to believe that if he does not go on strike for his rights the boss will take

notice of him and give him special favors and by dint of hard labor he will rise out of his class. In 1919 he worked in the mills during the great steel strike. He explained that he did not dare go on strike because he would forfeit his bonus. And that same bonus is the reason for his discharge.

Bonus Was Coming Due.

It was a matter of only a short time when Klime's bonus from the United States Steel corporation would fall due. So say the by-laws of the corporation. In discharging him the boss dropped his obligation to pay him his bonus. And by framing him up in that manner the boss places him in a position where he dares not demand it.

Now if Klime still dreams about the bonus, he must apply for work to the company's employment agent. But he will never get the same job back again. If he gets a job at all he will be made to start from the beginning. And as he is getting older there is no chance of his pulling thru another sixteen years of continuous hard labor. That is what the promise of a bonus by the United States Steel corporation means to workers.

There is always news around you if you will look for it. Don't know how? Come over to the worker correspondents' classes every Thursday night at The DAILY WORKER office.

New York Office Workers' Union Aids Miners on Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—At the last meeting of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' & Accountants' Union Brother Leonard Bright, president of the union, read the official appeal to the membership, sent out by the American Federation of Labor, to help the striking miners and their families in their desperate need.

When he had finished reading the appeal, Brother Bright made the statement that the funds in the treasury of the union were low and therefore he suggested those present send any old clothes, they might have to the union to be forwarded to the miners and their families.

Fortunately, a brother in the meeting understood the real situation, and he took the floor. He said, "Since the need of the striking miners is urgent, I move that a collection be taken up at once." Before the motion could be seconded, everyone waved a dollar bill in his hand, and those who were broke fished out quarters. The collection amounted to over \$22.00, the attendance was very small.

This is evidence of the truth that if an issue is clearly presented, there is a proper response. If there were sufficient vitality in the union, starting with the officials, there would be important and urgent work awaiting the membership.

Office workers, you are needed in the union to give it life by doing the work that will reach all the workers who are not yet aware of the necessity for active organization. The meetings of the B. S. & A. M. are held on the third Monday of every month, 6:00 p. m., at No. 3 West 16th Street.

520 Firemen Respond to Ad Calling for 4

By J. P.

(Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Five hundred and twenty men jammed the corridors of the City Hall at eight o'clock one morning hoping to get a job as fireman. There were openings for four. Some of the earliest job-seekers showed up at 3 a. m. By 7 a. m. there were more than 300 in line.

The same desperate situation exists throughout the city. At the Seaman Body company the unemployment offices overflow with men, some having to stand outside the office. A recent lay-off at the International Harvester Co. has added still more to the army of unemployed.



Chicago Libraries Handle Bosses' Trash Not Workers' Books

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The Chicago Public Library does not circulate books with a radical point of view.

Recently I requested a copy of "Chains," by the well-known French Communist writer Barbusse. Shortly after I received a card stating:

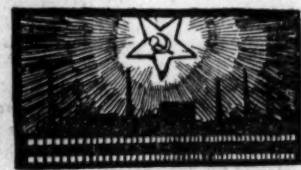
"The book you ordered (Chains by Barbusse) is not in the library. We are sorry we cannot get the book for you."

"Sincerely, Humboldt Branch, per G. G."

Some time ago I asked for a copy of "As a Doctor Sees It," a book written by Dr. Liber which shows how workers suffer physically under the capitalist system, which I could not get.

In the magazine room of the library, one can find every publication from fascist Italian to "white" Russian denouncing the workers in any language he may desire to read, but when you ask for a copy of a workers' publication like the Workers Monthly or The DAILY WORKER, it "cannot be procured." It is impossible to find any magazine published in Soviet Russia in the library.

In order to allow workers who cannot buy books to read, the workers should start a circulating library of their own with a small rental and down payment.



THE SECOND PRIZE.

SWIFT ICE HOUSE LAKE WORKER TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY

By a Worker Correspondent.

I got a job at the Swift Ice House Lake at Calumet, Ill., thru the Chadwick and Wightman labor agency at 564 W. Madison street. I was given work in the ice house placing ice, a very awkward, difficult and dangerous job for one can never tell the moment he will slip and fall between cakes of ice.

The men work from starting time until the end of their ten long hours, which is a day's work, at a fierce pace and not a minute is lost. The job is worth at least 65 cents an hour, the way they must strain all day. The least the company could do is pay a man forty cents an hour. But for this hard work the men are paid the outrageous sum of \$2.75 a day, 27½ cents an hour.

Out of the wages one dollar a day is deducted for board which is supplied by the company. The most degrading living conditions and the poorest food comprises this board.

At meal time the dining room is jammed tight. Everyone fights to get to the tables first because not all the men can get in at once sitting and those who do not get in must wait until some one finishes his meal. The food is the poorest sloppy fare conceivable and the coffee is the cheapest obtainable. But worst of all are the sleeping accommodations. About four hundred men are crowded together in dormitories three decks high, two men in a bed. To get to the top deck one has to climb ten feet from the ground. In spite of the discomfort of having to sleep in the same bed with a stranger, one considers himself lucky if he has a bed at all.

Of course men do not stay long on this job. They cannot, no matter how much they need the job, because of the inhuman living conditions and the fierce strain of the work.

It is terrible to find that such conditions exist in a country that boasts of being the richest in the world. A rich country with its workers starving and driven in wage slavery.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S DAY EDITION

THE Communist International has set aside March 8, each year, as Woman's Day. Special propaganda is carried on and an intensive effort is made to enlist new masses of the women of the working class in the Communist movement.

The DAILY WORKER is planning to get out a special issue in connection with Woman's Day. A whole page will be given over to worker correspondence stressing the special problems and narrating the experiences confronting women in industry.

It is not too early to begin sending in this material. Women today constitute a large percentage of the workers in almost every industry. Eight million women are employed in industry in the United States. They are a big factor in many trade unions. The wives of workers have organized auxiliaries to many trade unions. Then there are organizations of housewives that help draw the women in the home into the broad stream of the workers' struggles.

Here is a wide field that should enlist the best efforts of an increasing number of worker correspondents. Make the items short. The shorter the items, the more will find room on the page. Send in all contributions marked Woman's Day Edition, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORKER AND FARMER CORRESPONDENTS

MOLOTOV, organization secretary of the Russian Communist Party, told the recent Fourteenth Congress of the party held at Moscow, that, "The movement of worker and peasant (farmer) correspondents plays a particular role in building up socialism." One of the big problems before the congress was the strengthening of socialist forces to combat and overcome the forces of capitalism.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Into the World Court

Deeply involved economically in European affairs the House of Morgan, thru the vote of the senate in favor of the United States entering the world court, now has taken a most essential step for its imperialism.

The vote means that henceforth the newly acquired political power gained thru participation in the court, which leads directly to the league of nations, will be used for further economic conquests. That is the sum and substance of this country's participation in the permanent court of international justice.

For a time diplomatic intrigue will proceed thru a maze of legal entanglements and precedents established thru the centuries of international law. When a given point is reached where the antagonisms can no longer be settled within the confines of the court, the next logical step will be taken and the world will again rock under the footsteps of the imperialist legions as they swing into action and endeavor to obtain on the field of Mars the victory that could not be achieved thru the court and the league.

The trail that is being blazed by Morgan's senators leads from the world court, thru the league of nations to the next imperialist slaughter, where we workers will again be called upon to sacrifice our lives as cannon fodder.

Guns will be placed in our hands and we will be ordered into the fray to kill workers of other nations, with whom we have no quarrel. It is against this consummation that we, as Communists, fight today.

Today the capitalists of this nation place ballots in our hand and we urge the workers and exploited farmers to use those ballots in the interest of our class; use our political power to create a class party that will challenge alike the pro-court and anti-court agents of the capitalist class.

Tomorrow, as certain as the sun will rise, they will place guns and other weapons in our hands, and as Communists, fortified with the lessons of Leninism, we will use those weapons in the interest of our class and defiantly urge the workers, as Lenin did in the last war, to turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism.

That is our reply to the traitors who would betray the workers of this nation into the shambles of another holocaust.

While the Morgan senators are mouthing pacifist palaver as a cloak for imperialist conspiracies, we point out to the working class that there can be no peace until the workers themselves, by their own might, throttle capitalism and establish workers' and farmers' governments thruout the whole world. Only on that basis and no other can peace be assured. Meanwhile we realize, as Lenin realized, that before that is attained there is much that must be destroyed by blood and fire and with the lessons of the proletarian revolution to guide us, we prepare with every ounce of energy for the final assault upon the citadels of capitalism.

Not Astronomy—It Was Psychology

The saints who wrote the so-called holy bible believed in the geocentric conception of the universe, the idea that the earth is the center, that it was created especially for man (anthropocentrism) and that everything else exists to shield man upon the earth. Naturally such benighted people imagined the sun a small body compared to the earth. So when one of the bible writers told the tale of Jehovah commanding the sun to stand still so that Joshua could butcher a few more of his enemies by daylight, no one contradicted it.

But the science of astronomy proved that if the sun had ever stood still one moment the entire solar system would have been destroyed, welding into one molten mass the earth, the planets, Joshua and all the gods. No intelligent person believes otherwise today.

Hence it becomes necessary either to repudiate the holy book or devise some other explanation of this clause along with a thousand or so other palatable myths. Now comes a professor from the university of Chicago named Dr. Robert Eisler who says that "psychology played an important part in making the sun stand still for Joshua." The professional gentleman then proceeds to remind us that in times of great stress and conflict minutes sometimes seem hours. In the battle Joshua impetuously and fervently prayed that the day light might last longer and he actually believed it did last longer.

Thus we have another example of science, that ought to liberate the human mind from the pall of superstition, being utilized to apologize for one of the monstrous stories contained in the most vile, filthy and obscene book published in any language—the holy bible.

Perhaps Professor Eisler can explain the psychology of the old buzzards who wrote the obscene stories that abound in the bible. Unquestionably they are objects of physiological investigation, but an unprejudiced examination of the facts would be a tremendous impetus to atheism, and seriously impair the graft of the churches.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in an editorial, assails the world court advocates for following in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson and implies—that everyone knows—that Wilson lived the last years of his life an imbecile. All of which proves that one doesn't need brains to be Morgan's president. Mr. House of the House of Morgan supplied the thinking, while Wilson acted as the rubber stamp.

"Shake-up in prohibition forces," announces the kept press. A few thousand of the agents are to be separated from the payroll. We may now look for keen competition in the underworld as many of these worthies return to their former occupations as bootleggers, hijackers, yeggmen, pickpockets, blackmailers, porch climbers, highwaymen and pimps.

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The Permanent Court of International Justice

The Holy Alliance and the Hague—Forerunners of the Court of Today.

By H. M. WICKS

ARTICLE I.

NUMEROUS attempts have heretofore been made to create international legal machinery for the purpose of defending the economic and political interests of certain groups of nations and without exception such institutions have been utilized to crush formidable rivals and prey upon weaker nations.

Compilers of historical parallels can find many points of similarity between the first attempt of modern times to create an international tribunal and the latest attempt. The great upheaval initiated by the French revolution at the close of the eighteenth century which was brought to an end by the Napoleonic wars produced the holy alliance of 1815. The world war and the Russian revolution heralded the league of nations and the permanent court of international justice of our day. Both were used by the world reaction to crush the rise to power of a new class, besides furnishing a battle ground upon which were fought out the conflicts between the nations participating in the alliances. And, quite significant, is the fact that both of these international combinations concealed their greed and malice under the most exalted pacifist watchwords.

Czar Alexander's Venture.
When the misfortunes attending his invasion of Russia shattered Napoleon's forces and the treachery of the wily Prince Metetrich of Austria isolated the Corsican militarist in Europe the then czar, Alexander I, proposed to Francis I of Austria and Frederick William III of Prussia that an alliance of the three monarchs be created for the purpose of establishing and maintaining peace and guaranteeing security against the spread of the "liberal" ideas of the French revolution to the rest of Europe.

The monarchists trembled at the victory of the rising capitalist class in France and Alexander, as the head of the most backward and vicious reactionary force in the world, and a fanatic of deeply religious tendencies, actually believed himself the chosen instrument of his barbarian god to stabilize the "monarchical system of Europe. In a stupid pact, bedecked with the most monstrous religious trappings, the agents of the three monarchs created the alliance. Even the wily old Machiavellian diplomat, Prince Metetrich of Austria, could not resist the temptation to brand it a "loud-sounding nothing."

When, a few months later, a quadruple alliance was created, including the three parties of the original pact (Russia, Austria, Prussia) and Great Britain "to fix the future peace of Europe on a sound and permanent basis" it was characterized by Lord Castlereagh as "a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense."

Metetrich and Castlereagh, experienced though they were in the most subtle diplomatic intrigue, did not properly estimate the significance of this weird instrument and in a few years both of them were exercising their ingenuity to use the machinery of the alliance against Alexander, himself, when, in 1821, he tried to realize designs he had long had upon Turkey.

The reactionary nations of that day tried to use the alliance against each other, just as the world court and the league of today is being used by individual member nations against others.

So divergent were the interests of Great Britain and the other members of the alliance that, following the advice of Castlereagh and his successor, Canning, the king of England never became a party to the thing.

The primary motive of the holy alliance was the domination of the world in the interest of the monarchists, with the government of the czars playing the leading role. In the popular uprisings (1830-1848) the hordes of imperial Russia came to the

rescue of the reaction. Thru the alliance Russia was the gendarme of Europe.

Bentham's Proposal
Perceiving the role of the alliance against the rising capitalist class in Europe one Jeremy Bentham, who posed as an economist, philosopher and sage, formulated, in 1827, what he called a code of international law wherein he proposed a world court to settle international disputes, reasoning that, if such a tribunal existed, war would no longer follow from "a difference of opinion," since the decision of the court would "save the credit and honor" of the contending parties.

How like the imbecilities of the present-day pacifists speaking in the interest of Morgan's world court was this twaddle of Bentham!

Jeremy Bentham's theories attracted considerable attention among European statesmen, who desired to create something that would offset the power of the holy alliance, but nothing came of it. He consoled himself by devoting his energy to plagiarizing and vulgarizing bourgeois economists, until Marx excoriated him for his dullness and placed him in his proper bourgeois pigeon-hole.

Said the theoretical founder of the proletarian revolution: concerning one whom the present apologist of the world court, John Bassett Moore, considers an intellectual giant:

"Jeremy Bentham, that insipid, pedantic leather-tongued oracle of the 19th century... takes the modern shop-keeper, especially the English shop-keeper, as the normal man. Whatever is useful to this queer normal man, and to his world, is absolutely useful... The Christian religion, e. g., is 'useful' because it forbids in the name of law... Had I the courage of my friend Heinrich Heine, I should call Mr. Jeremy a genius in the way of bourgeois stupidity."

Yet today Mr. John Bassett Moore, one of the judges on the permanent court of international justice (world court), hails this Bentham creature as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of history.

Indeed the world court protagonists of today are in dire straits when they have to bedeck their apologies in the trappings of a Bentham.

However, there is a certain continuity, for while Bentham served the stupid shop-keeping bourgeois of a century ago, Moore serves the equally stupid big bourgeoisie of today when the system is in its period of decadence.

Another Czar Heard From.

With the ascendancy of the young capitalist class thruout all Europe after the series of bourgeois upheavals the military power of the czars became the handmaiden of capitalism. The autocratic government of Russia gradually became the collector of revenue and a supplier of raw material for the more highly developed European nations.

Czar Nicholas II, a half-imbecile monarch, allied with the most debasing superstition and a prey of religious fanaticism, was a devout admirer of the memory of Alexander I. This admiration for the creator of the holy alliance was the inspiration for the famous rescript of Nicholas II, embodied in the circular court Muraviev sent to the European courts (August 8, 1898) which resulted in the first international peace conference at the Hague in 1899.

The minions of the czar hoped to be able to launch a tribunal that would re-establish the Russian monarchy as the policeman of Europe and incidentally place that nation in a position to eventually subdue Turkey, capture Constantinople and thus secure an outlet thru the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

The conference ended with the creation of a court of arbitration, or more properly speaking, a board of arbitration, for the 23 nations present select-

ed agents that comprised a panel to be called together whenever it became necessary to adjust disputes referred to it.

In 1904 Roosevelt, president of the United States, started a move to call another conference at the Hague for the purpose of strengthening its power, but the Russo-Japanese war and the revolution of 1905-6 kept the czar so busy that he could not aid the paranoic president.

When the czar was able to resume his job of czaring Roosevelt again appealed to him and he called a conference for 1907. Everything was proceeding nicely until it was discovered that small nations would have a right to select judges the same as larger nations. It was apparent that the large nations dominating the greater number of smaller nations would control the court, so on that question the conference deadlocked.

War Upset Plans.

NOT daunted by the failure of the conference the delegates went home and the Hague tribunal remained merely a board of arbitration. They all agreed to meet at some future time at the call of that eminent lover of peace and democracy, the czar of Russia, at which time they hoped finally to create the court.

But the next year, in 1908, the first Balkan war threatened to inflame all Europe. The Hague was impotent. In 1911 the second war covered all the Balkan states and in 1914 came the world conflagration in which all great nations participating in the Hague court were involved. Before the war closed the people of Russia decided they could do much better without the czar, so instead of permitting the eminent pacifist on the throne of Russia to sacrifice the workers and peasants for the glory of the imperial diadem, the masses sacrificed the czar and so the third Hague conference was never called.

(Tomorrow—The League as an Ambitious Dream of World Imperialism.)

Trade Union Secretary Addresses Russian Congress

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail).—In his address to the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Trade Unions, pointed out:

As a few members of the politbureau declared at the party congress that the politbureau of the central committee had no firm political policy, all party members must understand clearly how the differences of opinion arose.

The first misunderstandings arose shortly after the end of the last party discussion against Trotskyism, in consequence of varied attitudes to the earlier opposition. Some comrades were of the opinion that the party was not so rich in forces that it should prevent comrades who made mistakes which were corrected by the party, from returning to their normal work. Others were of the opinion that the members of the opposition should not only be defeated, but also, so to speak, crucified.

Nevertheless these differences of opinion were not thrashed out inside the politbureau, the majority of which took the first standpoint, but against this majority and against this first point of view the Leningrad organization and the Young Communist League were mobilized in an irresponsible fashion.

Of course, we knew that the initiative did not come from the Young Communist League, but was pressed upon it. Nevertheless we saw above all to the maintenance of unity and limited ourselves to calling the Leningrad youth to order.

When the resolution upon peasant policy was worked out before the 14th party conference, no one said that it contained concessions to the Kulaks. The dispute in the central committee concerned the question as to whether socialism could be built up in a country.

fact. Lenin taught, that general slogans are of no use, that a slogan must always include, the special factors of the existing situation. The struggle against the negative sides of the N. E. P., however, is no such slogan, for this struggle will last thruout the whole historical period of the N. E. P. The wish to transform this struggle into a daily slogan shows the panic of the opposition. The 14th party conference declared the chief task to be the struggle for the middle peasantry not, however, the "concessions to the Kulaks, as the opposition says. The struggle for the middle peasantry gives the party tremendous tasks which are not yet solved. The opposition rejects these tasks under the cover of a left disturbance about the danger of the Kulaks. The article ends with the declaration that the party congress and the whole party would insist with all possible forces upon the strengthening of the firm alliances with the basic masses of the peasantry. For socialism could only be built up on this basis.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS DEFEATED DANGERS OF THE N.E.P.

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail).—The leading article in today's Pravda, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, entitled: "The Opposition is Looking for a Principle" compares the lack of a practical program on the part of the opposition to the policy of the party. The opposition considers the most important part of its principles to be the task of "fighting against the negative sides of the N.E.P." Such a program point cannot satisfy the party. The party and the central committee have never left the negative sides of the N. E. P. out of consideration, they have never ceased in their struggle against the N. E. P. and will never cease. The party under the leadership of the central committee has defeated the dangers of the N. E. P. and it will continue to defeat them. In this connection the party has nothing to learn from the new opposition, for the latter has no single practical proposal for the struggle. And this is the most characteristic

labor, but he applied it to our epoch. Under the existing circumstances, desires for equality exist for instance amongst the Kulaks who wish for an equalization of their political right with those of the workingclass, further, amongst the working class itself where the less qualified workers wish for an equalization of wages with the highly qualified workers.

It is at least unconcomradly to fling such a slogan before the public without having previously submitted it to a thorough consideration together with the other members of the central committee.

The same refers to the question flung up in the same manner by Kamenev of the participation of the workers in the profits of their shops. Quite apart from the fact that this slogan even theoretically could only come into operation for those shops which have profits to show, and therefore could only represent the wishes of a section of the working class and not of the whole, this slogan even as a slogan for discussion, is false. Kamenev today limits himself to the explanation that he only touched in a general way upon this slogan. He fails to recognize, however, that each such explanation has its practical consequences and he still believes that he is at liberty to attack Bucharin on account of the error of the latter which has been many times recognized and many times withdrawn.

("Enrich yourselves") Tomsky pointed out that Molotov's resolution on the peasantry in the October plenum was unanimously adopted and that Kamenev and Zinoviev had proposed no alterations whatever. Tomsky then asked who it was that underestimated the significance of the Kulak and the class struggle in the village, as the critics of the central committee contended.

TOMSKY pointed out that the other party members could see the difficulties in the present situation just as well as the Leningrad comrades. The Leningrad comrades are in error when they believe that the party could easier overcome the difficulties by admitting new great masses of the working class to its ranks.

Tomsky regretted that Krupskaya, who was well aware of Lenin's opinions, had not mentioned his opinions in this connection upon the composition and the increase of the membership of the party, at the party congress. Tomsky quoted two letters of Lenin. The first written by Lenin to Molotov in connection with a motion for the plenary session of the central committee in March, 1922. In this letter Lenin proposes to make the candidate test period for entrance into the party six months for workers, as proposed by Zinoviev, apply only to those workers who have served not less than ten years in a real industrial shop, for all other workers the period should be a year and a half, for peasants and red army soldiers two years, for other candidates three years.

LENIN writes: "I consider it dangerous to adopt the short period of candidature proposed by Zinoviev. Without doubt we often regard people as workers who have not had the least serious large industrial training, amongst such people are real petty bourgeois who have accidentally tem-

porarily become workers. All intelligent white guardsists nourish the hope that the allegedly proletarian character of our party will in actuality in the visible future not be able to secure us from the preponderance of petty bourgeois elements. If we have three to four hundred thousand members even that is too many, for it is certain that many members are not sufficiently trained."

Two days later Lenin wrote a second letter to the central committee in which he expressed this thought still more in detail. He writes: "One must always consider how great the temptation is to enter the government party. The crowding of petty bourgeois and directly anti-proletarian elements in our party will increase enormously in the near future. The six months' test period for workers will not be able to prevent this crowding, all the more as it will be easy for the petty bourgeois elements to become workers temporarily. In order not to deceive ourselves and others, we must only apply the term worker to those who in consequence of their course of life have actually acquired a proletarian psychology, and who in consequence of the general social and economic circumstances and not for ulterior purposes, have spent many years at the bench. To speak plainly, it must be recognized that at present the proletarian party policy does not depend so much from its membership as from the unlimited tremendous authority of that thin stratum which we call the old party guard."

In this letter Lenin proposes various concrete measures for testing the suitability of the candidates for the

party and for lengthening the candidature period. Tomsky regretted that Kamenev and Zinoviev had mentioned nothing about the role and the situation of the Communist Party in the present historic circumstances, namely with the capitalist encirclement. Tomsky pointed to the absurdity of the talk as the someone wished to push Zinoviev and Kamenev on one side. The party leadership is not so rich in forces that anyone could have such insane ideas, the attempts of Kamenev to represent the situation as the Stalin was fighting for absolute power, and that the majority of the politbureau supported him in this, were just as absurd.

Tomsky declared that real collective leadership existed in the politbureau, a system of absolute absolutism will never be permitted there, this system can and will not exist. (Stormy applause.)

Tomsky demanded that the critics of the central committee should remain disciplined and work as comrades and he pointed out that Zinoviev and Kamenev had never put the questions of the party leadership inside the central committee which they now put to the party congress. Zinoviev and Kamenev had never made any concrete proposals for alterations to the important proposals of the central committee. The party can see the difficulties, but the critics of the central committee should not create fresh difficulties thru their attitude. They should recognize their mistakes in time and respect the will of the party. (Prolonged and stormy applause.)

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FORTY-TWO PER CENT WAGE CUT SMASHES COMPANY UNION IN SOUTH; WORKERS ARE NOW OUT ON STRIKE

By ART SHIELDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A company union that failed because it did not cut wages deeply enough to suit the boss! It took the worker's shirt, but the boss needed his skin too. It happened in the south where even company unionism was not conspicious enough for the employer.

The story of the company union that failed is laid in the 15 miles of the biggest stocking concern in the country, the Durham Hosiery Co. at Durham, N. C. The tale of the rise and fall of the Durham "plan of co-operation" is told in the "Story of Durham," a \$3.00 cloth bound book, financed by Durham chamber of commerce and published from the press of Duke University, the institution that got the \$40,000,000 endowment of James Buchanan Duke last year.

This company union was for whites only. The plants having Negro workers were left out. It started in 1919 and died in 1921. There was the customary house, consisting of the workers, and a senate and cabinet with executives. The cabinet, made up of the president, vice-president and directors of the firm, had full veto power. In 1921 the management asked for a big wage reduction. The house and senate agreed to 25 per cent. And here the company union fell. The management ordered a 42 per cent cut over the company union's head and the "plan of co-operation" collapsed.

The rest of the story is given—not in the book—by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union. In 1921, the union says, only small reductions were made by northern mills and the latter were still paying twice what the Durham firm paid before the cut. Finally the Durham workers saw the need of a labor union, not another company union, and last summer the Marvin Carr plant of Durham hosiery, its biggest plant where full fashioned hosiery is made, was shut down by a strike for union recognition. The workers had been averaging only \$20 a week and they were amazed at strike relief of \$16 a week each. The strike was won but the company violated its agreement and another strike is in effect.

"The party is the instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat," Lenin. Hear the message of Leninism at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

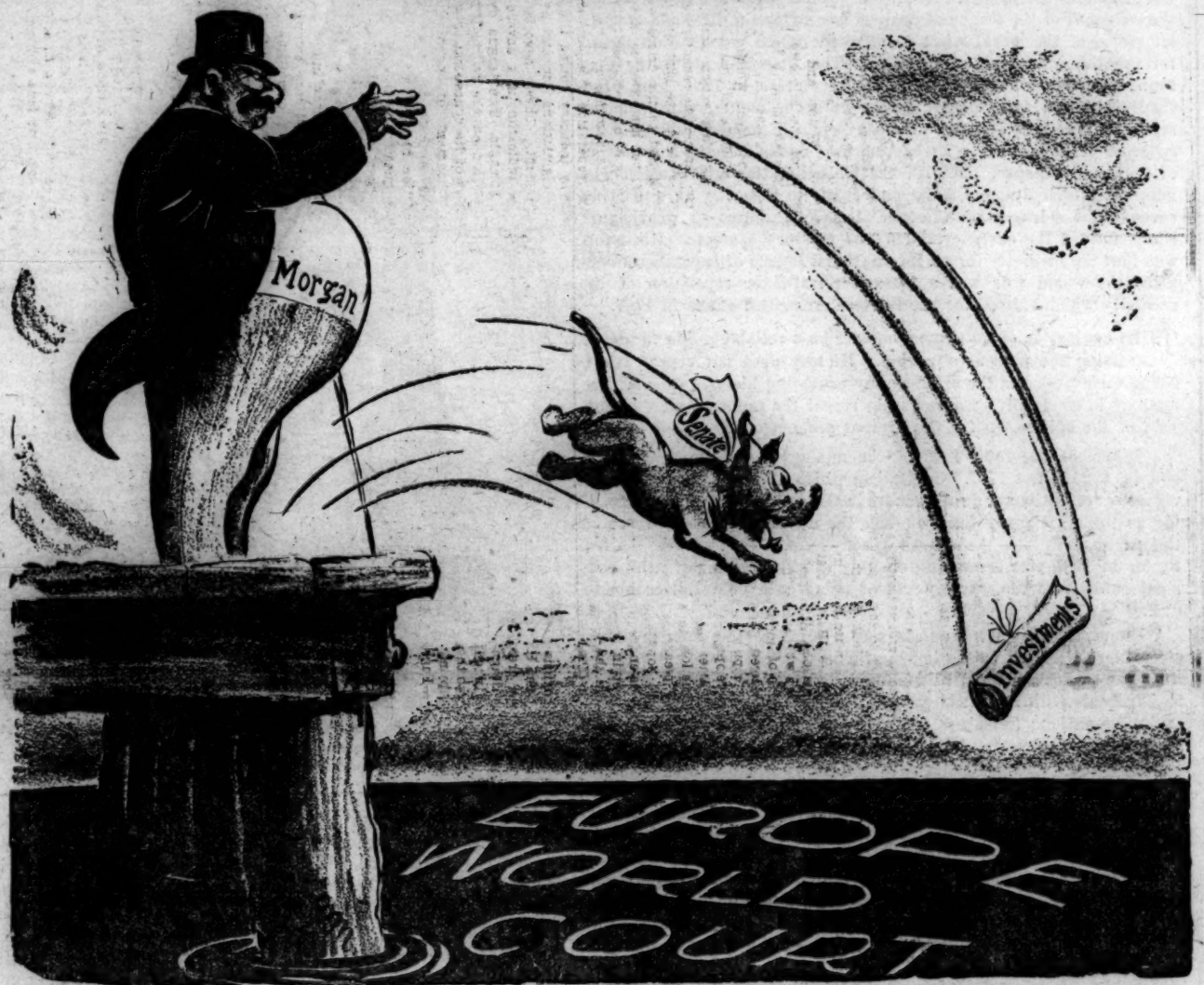
Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

290

"Fetch, Fido, Fetch!"



American bankers throw their investments into Europe. The bankers' little dog plunges in to fetch them back—with profits. The United States enters the world court of the league of nations.

The Dynamite in the World Court

THE United States has officially entered the world court of the league of nations.

That the combat in the senate ended in the overwhelming vote of 76 to 17, shows that American big capitalism has reached a practical unanimity in favor of this historical step. Finance monopoly is almost automatically reflected in a monopoly of votes in the United States senate. The 14 republican, one so-called "farmer-labor," and two democratic senators who voted against the world court represent a ridiculously small fringe of the capitalist economy which remains outside the orbit of financial monopoly. The petty bourgeoisie is only very slightly represented in the senate—the working class and farmers not at all. The proportion of senators in favor of the world court somewhat corresponds to the proportion in which American finance capital has reached the monopoly stage.

WHAT is the significance of the joining of the world court by the big American capitalist imperialism?

That the United States now occupies the position of financial and economic hegemony over Europe is admitted by all. Wall Street finance capital has reached the position where it is obliged to attempt to revive the capitalist world market and the international credit system, on the basis of the enslavement of continental Europe. The tremendous advantage gained by American capital in the world war, which also resulted in a great increase in American productive capacity, requiring a vigorous attempt to dominate the world market, brot the United States to the necessity of attempting to shape an international capitalist "order." The Dawes plan was

an attempt to create such an international "order" thru economic arrangements.

With the final submission of Germany and France to the Dawes plan, American finance capital completed the structure of the international "order"; but it was necessary to translate the terms of this "order" into political form. The treaty of Locarno was a political ratification of the American Wall street domination in the form of an Anglo-American arrangement. But still the United States government remained behind the scenes. The Locarno treaty was not signed by the United States. The world arrangement was still politically incomplete.

The entrance of the United States into the world court now "legalizes" to a certain extent the international arrangement which had already been entered into by the financial oligarchy. Anglo-American finance was already the central figure in the international arrangement which is expressed under the many elusive terms of which "world court" is one. In this affair the bankers headed by J. P. Morgan and company spoke with more authority for the United States than the United States senate could ever speak. The banks put the United States into the thing which is called the world court long ago. The action of the United States senate this week is formal legalization.

It had become necessary for the senate to give legal sanction. Wall Street finance capital controls the politics of the American capitalist government, but it is not independent of such politics.

(Continued on next page—page 2)

(Continued from page one.)

J. P. Morgan and company had to have the counter-signature of the United States senate.

Why would the United States, which was already in this international arrangement, have to legalize its presence here. Even the pawn broker has to give a receipt for the impounded valuables. Even the Shylock has to put his signature also upon the usurious contract.

IN a broad political sense, how do the capitalist spokesmen regard entrance of the United States into the world court?

Three years ago, Judge John H. Clarke, who resigned from the supreme court to become chief propagandist for the league of nations, made an interesting comparison. He compared the present world situation of some fifty-odd capitalist nations to the condition of chaos in which the thirteen American states found themselves at the end of the American revolution. Clarke declared in effect that the covenant of the league of nations meant for the fifty-odd capitalist states of the world what the United States constitution meant for the thirteen states of America. The American states, as they found themselves at the close of the revolution in 1784, were practically thirteen independent sovereign governments, with thirteen separate currency systems, thirteen separate armies and thirteen separate tariff laws. The little American states were in a condition of economic collapse. In 1787 the United States constitution was adopted, which Judge Clarke undertook to describe as a sort of covenant of a league of thirteen American states—a "covenant" which unified the currency, tariff and military systems. His point was that the necessity for an international league of capitalist states after the world war was a historic parallel or repetition of the necessity which existed for the thirteen American states in 1787.

THIS analogy is of no value whatever as a reliable guide to understanding the present situation. History does not repeat itself. No historic period is the same as any preceding historic period. The analogy is good only as a means to reveal the point of view of certain of the spokesmen for the present arrangement.

Where is the fatal flaw of the analogy? In the first place, simply, 1925 is not 1787. Capitalism which at that time was in its vigorous revolutionary youth is now in the period of its decay, standing as the reactionary force against the new revolutionary force of the proletariat. In the second place the territory of the United States in 1787 was something entirely different as a potential economic unit from the whole world of today as a potential economic unit.

Unquestionably large numbers of bourgeois statesmen are now picturing to themselves the image of a world "constitution" solidifying the capitalist world as a single political unit. But there are no bourgeois politicians who trust to the reality of this image. All capitalist nations (members of the world court) are arming to the teeth. All are preparing for the inevitable clash between the member states of this world political "unit." No, this world arrangement is not destined to the long and prosperous period that American capitalism found for itself after the consolidation of the political unit of the thirteen states. Even the attempt to arrange this international capitalist "order" arises out of the insoluble contradictions which make impossible the revival of the unified world economy upon a purely capitalistic basis. The consolidation of this world arrangement necessarily implies the crushing of that portion of the world economy which is outside of the capitalist economy—the one-sixth of the earth which is under the red flag. The limitedness of the world market in comparison to the tremendous productive capacities of today's capitalism, inevitably leads the world combination to an attempt at forcible conquest of Asia and to the deeper enslavement of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples generally—and these necessary military adventures without doubt mean the smashing of the world combine. The limitedness of the world market necessarily means life-and-death competition between capitalist states which are now imagined to be in a peaceful world arrangement. The entrance of the United States into the world court for "pacific adjudication" of disputes, means at the same time that the United States is placing itself favorably for belligerent combat over such disputes.

EVEN in the weeks during which the senate was being lined up for the world court vote, the war-laden contradictions advanced at a rapid pace. Secretary Hoover's nostrils were blowing gunpowder smoke because of the growing sharpness of differences between Great Britain and America. The practical taking away of Canada and Australia from the British empire by the United States is one of the most striking evidences of the decline of the British empire, a decline against which British capitalism necessarily must make a mortal struggle.

Senator Robinson's objections to the world court on the ground that in the selection of its judges by the assembly of the league of nations the British empire had seven votes in that assembly and the United States only one vote, is very amusing, in the light of the fact that it is entirely possible that some of these seven votes of the British empire—for instance those of Canada and Australia—may not always be exactly British (altho this is rather speculative).

THE reservations that were made in the senate are ominous indications of the instability of the world arrangement. These reservations were hurled like machine gun bullets at the pro-court senators, but the pro-court senators caught them in their bare hands and with apparent complete satisfaction added them to the senate resolution. The amendments as a whole seem to have the effect of



The Second-Class Rich Man.

The French capitalist, who has been thoroly "Dawesized," is a little seedy, nowadays. Figuratively speaking, his pants are frayed at the bottom, and his pride is touchy—for Monsieur Morgan is his boss, now.

making the United States' participation an entirely one-sided affair. It seems that the obligations are to be practically all upon the shoulders of the other nations, while the United States participates without any obligations. This only goes to show that the world arrangement is one in which American economic, financial, and political hegemony is legalized.

Furthermore the amendment of Senator Reed: "that the Monroe Doctrine be declared as a part of international law binding upon the court," and the answer of Senator Shortridge that this would make the Monroe Doctrine cease to be an American principle and would transform it into a principle of international law—shows where the wind blows for American imperialism. Shortridge shrewdly brought the stupid Reed to understand that American capitalism intends to pursue its imperialistic designs in the entire western hemisphere in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine as a legal standard superior to and independent of the world court. And of course Reed's amendment was swept into the discard.

The legal ratification of the world arrangement is built on the promissory notes of Europe to American finance capital. It is a ratification, a legalization which comes after the fact had already been put into life. But the formal entrance cannot, nevertheless, be called unimportant. It is one of the material steps towards the coming tremendous clash of world war.

AS to the internal effects upon American political life, the objections from the point of view of Borah, Reed, etc., will either entirely disappear or settle down into futile screams of a few injured smaller bourgeois interests. It is nothing less than ludicrous to note that the ku klux klan made a last wild stand against the world court on the ground that it displaces the purely American government by an international government in which damned foreigners have a part.

Simultaneously the question of German's entering the league of nations has become a big political issue in that country. Turkey is writhing in its anger against the league of nations for its robbery of the Mosul oil fields. Thruout the world the economic and political dynamite which will blow up international arrangements which are called "the Versailles treaty," "the league of nations," "the Dawes plan," "the Locarno treaty," and "the world court," is being piled up.

And the working class of the world, with its allies, the colonial slaves, will say the last word.

—R. M.

The Use Value of God

By Harry Gannes.

RELIGION was first used by industrial capitalism in England. The greatest results were achieved, though when religion married American business. Altho freedom of religious belief was written into the constitution, christianity is the accepted opium. Once established in power, the new ruling class embraced religion fervently, not for itself, but for the good of the masses.

There is no state church in the United States. All religions (because they uphold capitalism) are sanctioned by the state. And thereby the rulers of society are able to co-ordinate their religious propaganda in favor of the exploitive system to an extent that would have been impossible were a particular brand favored.

This peculiar situation exists: the catholic assures the protestant he is consigned to hell because he is outside of the mother church; the Jew promises both they will sojourn in Gehenna, while he is reserved for Abraham's bosom, because he has the original dope. Yet all join in one cherubic chorus in proclaiming that god protects the present order; that private property is a divine institution; that exploitation of the workers is necessary for the remission of sins; and that imperialism and war are gifts of god.

The Churches—Enemies of Workers.

Self-taxation of the bourgeoisie in the United States for religion exceeds the compulsory taxation of many European capitalists. Consequently we find a monstrous religious structure working under many forms, influencing little children before they go to school, reaching the masses thru the various denominations, and penetrating the very heart of the proletariat in the shops and industry thru the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army.

The church very early laid down its policy toward labor and has followed it ever since with such modifications as new ruling classes demanded. Jesus has been called a rebel and a "labor leader." Let us remember that he said, when tested, "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto god the things that are god's." In short, obey and submit to the boss whether he be earthly or divine. The ku klux klan simplifies this expression by declaring itself, "One hundred per cent American and one hundred per cent christian."

The English and American capitalists particularly have made a fine art of befuddling the workers with religion.

Dr. Ure, an English economist, speaking to factory owners in the early nineteenth century said:

"It is . . . excessively to the interest of every mill owner to organize his moral machinery on equally sound principles with his mechanical . . . There is, in fact, no case to which the gospel truth 'godliness is great gain,' is more applicable than in the administration of an extensive factory."

The American capitalists have followed this advice to an astounding degree.

Roger W. Babson, statistical expert and financial adviser of probably more capitalists than anyone else, has written several books urging the use of religion more intensively in American industry. Here are a few gems from his book, "Religion and Business":

"The value of our investments depends not on the strength of our banks, but rather upon the strength of our churches . . . For our own sakes, for our children's sakes, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers. . . By all that we hold dear, let us from this very day, give more time, more money and that to the churches of our city, for upon these the value of all we own ultimately depends!"

Just one more quotation from a section of the church itself before we proceed to scan the extent of the American bourgeoisie's self-taxation for religious purposes.

The national committee of the northern baptist laymen, New York, tells what it does for the workers in

a letter sent to American businessmen asking for funds:

"Your business would be in a fine way, wouldn't it, if it were not for the stabilizing influence of the church and its preachers, who put ambition and determination and love of honest service in the hearts of your working men?"

What is the size of this opium vending machine? How much money does it get from American capitalists to carry on its "stabilizing work?"

Colossal Sums for Religious Dope.

The latest available figures on the church in the United States (123) show that there are 237,45 churches with 219,876 sky pilots spouting religious poison to 48,224,014 members, with a yearly graft of \$547,560,562.

According to Roger W. Babson, the value of church property in the United States is well over \$3,000,000,000.

H. K. Carroll, L. L. D., of the Christian Herald, says that the Sunday school membership is 19,951,675. How thorough is the grasp of religion on the children is perceived when it is remembered that the total public school registry comprises 23,000,000 of whom 18,000,000 actually attend school.

The wealthy drape themselves in a religious cloak. Babson says that those who paid 80 per cent of the income taxes are prominent church members. John D. Rockefeller, Payne Whitney, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and a long list of other capitalists contribute liberally to religious institutions. There is a double reason for this. They have a desire, first, to subdue the workers, and second, (held by those who have any faint hope of a future life) to reserve for themselves as favored a place in the land of shades as they held on the earth of slaves.

Here is a list for 1924 of donations to religion by capitalists:

Donations of over \$25,000 to religious institutions in 1924:

Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount
Mrs. M. G. E. Aldrich, P. E. Cathedral		\$ 70,000
Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, Christian U., Ft. Worth		4,000,000
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Union Theo. Seminary		100,000
Mrs. A. G. Cutter, Methodists		25,000
Rev. D. S. Dodge, Syrian Protestants		25,000
Geo. A. Draper, Unitarian church		25,000
P. A. Ewart, Y. M. C. A.		1,000,000
Anna L. Houston, various Rel. Inst.		320,000
Ralph Leninger, Y. M. C. A.		50,000
Martin Maloney, Catholic U.		100,000
T. J. Mumford, Y. M. C. A.		25,000
Frank Munsey, P. E. Cathedral		100,000
T. H. Murphy, Catholic church		125,000
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., various Rel. Inst.		3,511,334
Laura S. Rockefeller, Y. W. C. A.		1,000,000
Mort Schiff, various Rel. Inst.		350,000
J. Chonthal, Hebrew Seminary		50,000
Ben Selling, Hebrew Cong.		50,000
Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, various Rel. Inst.		180,000
Wm. Sloan, various Rel. Inst.		120,000
Mary G. Thompson, P. E. Cathedral		200,000
Payne Whitney, Y. W. C. A.		100,000

\$11,526,334

Pullman Porters

(Republished from "The Crisis")

THERE are some things connected with the fight of Pullman porters for recognition as modern working men which should hold our attention. First, there is the threat of the Pullman company to substitute Filipino porters. This threat is sheer poppycock. Let them import as many Filipinos as they want. The Negro porters can easily hold their own. But of course the Pullman company has not the slightest intention of importing Filipinos even if they could do so legally. They are simply trying to scare colored men.

Then again they are trying to influence the Negro press and apparently they are succeeding. Of the five or more colored papers in Chicago not a single one has come out openly and fearlessly in defense of the porters. Most of them have treated the matter with shuffling and with silence.

But it is perhaps the attitude of

This is by no means a complete statement of how much is donated in one year by American capitalists to religious opium injectors. A low total estimate for individual contributions from a small group of capitalists would be \$25,000,000, outside of the regular contributions, amounting to about \$500,000,000 a year.

Besides the regular church bodies there are special subsidiary organizations which concern themselves with keeping the workers in check. Foremost among these are the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the ku klux klan, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. H. A., and the Catholic Welfare Conference.

Poison 'Em Early.

The Young Men's Christian Association is the most important of these subsidiary institutions. It claims 1,000,000 members. Early in its career this body recognized the necessity of organizing on the job and with the aid of the boss has been able to construct headquarters on or near every important industry.

The United States Steel corporation not long ago donated \$300,000 for a "Y" at its Gary plant; Julius Rosenwald, tho a Jew, donated more than \$500,000 to the Christian Y. M. C. A. to keep the young wage slaves of Sears, Roebuck and company contented. Most of the \$50,000,000 which the Y. M. C. A. gets yearly comes out of the pockets of capitalists.

In many plants "Y" teachers use up the lunch hour preaching to the workers and instilling love for the boss. Special books of instruction have been issued on how to conduct this work. Instances of the "Y's" protecting and furnishing scabs are plentiful. And that the Y. M. C. A. is a counter-revolutionary force was proved by its activities in Siberia where it directly



The "Man of God"—the Best Strikebreaker.

aided Kolchak in his attack on Soviet Russia.

The Y. W. C. A., tho ostensibly liberal, in reality conducts the same type of work that the "Y" is noted for and receives support from precisely the same sources.

Babbies of the Pope.

For over nine years the Knights of Columbus have been carrying on a fight against what it calls "extreme radicalism." It is the duty of the K. of C. to keep the workers contented, soothe them and groom them for the bosses' war whenever the call is issued. The labor program of the K. of C. is laid down by the mother church. A little more of this later.

Put a Nickel on the Drum!

The Salvation Army concerns itself mainly with the slum proletariat. It does not fall to take advantage of every opportunity to exhort the workers to be meek and accept the yoke of the bosses. The Salvation Army has 16,298 local offices with over 5,000 pie-in-the-sky preachers on the street.

"Fight Bolshevistic Culture" with Mystic Debauchery.

With the penetration of capital into colonial and undeveloped territories we see a growth in missionary work. In 1923 Mrs. Netty F. McCormick, of International Harvester fame, donated \$250,000 for Y. M. C. A. work abroad. John D. Rockefeller gives liberally for saving the souls and enslaving the bodies of the Chinese. Standard Oil sources in 1923 donated over \$1,000,000 for this work; the U. S. Steel corporation \$300,000.

The latest is the attempt of the Hebrews to raise \$50,000 for a Jewish theological and talmudical school in eastern Europe "to fight the advance of Bolshevistic culture."

The supporters of the drive, Rabbis I. Epstein, S. Schach, Ephraim Cardon and E. Mishkin insist the money is needed "to combat Leninism which threatens particularly the welfare of the youth of eastern Europe both Jewish and non-Jewish."

(In continuing this article in next Saturday's edition of the Magazine Supplement of the DAILY WORKER, the author, Harry Gannes, will take up the catholic church and other features.)

On Social Science

By H. C. Fillmore.

WHAT'S the origin of knowledge? Preacher's tell us god above, While philosopher's in college From the brain the facts derive.

"Revelation," cries the preacher, "Is god's method most in use." "Speculation," says the teacher, "And deduction from its fruits."

Both deny the use of senses, The inductive and the real, Those the proletarian lenses, We who've nothing to conceal.

Just a little longer now They'll fog us with their drivel, Do you think they'll raise a row When they get a pick and shovel?

The Damned Agitator - - By Michael Gold

THE strike was now smoldering into its seventh week, and, perhaps, it would soon be a bitter ash in the mouths of the men. For funds were at an ebb, scabs were coming in like a locust plague, the company officials were growing more and more militant in their self-righteousness, and the strikers themselves were drifting into a settled state of depression and dangerous self-distrust. Their solidarity was beginning to show fissures and aching cracks.

All these woeful conditions beat in like a winter sea on the tired brain of Kurelovitch with the bleak morning light that waked him. He lifted his throbbing head from the pillow, looked about the dingy bedroom with his bleary sleep-glazed eyes, and heaved a long, troubled sigh out of his pain.

At a meeting of company executives once Kurelovitch had been denounced as a dangerous agitator, whose pathological thirst for violence had created and sustained the strike.

"The man is a menace, a mad dog, whose career ought to be stopped before he does more mischief," said one venerable director, his kind, blue eyes developing a pinkish glare that would have horrified the women folk of his family.

"The scoundrel's probably pocketing half of the strike funds," declared another director with plump, rosy gills and a full, bald head that glittered like a sunset cloud, as he stunned the long table with a blow of his balled fist.

But Kurelovitch was not a mad dog, and he was not waxing fat with industrial spoils, as so many of the directors had. He was really a tall, tragic, rough-hewn Pole, who had been suddenly hammered into leadership by the crisis of the strike, by reason of his unquenchable integrity and social fire. He had deep, blue, burning eyes, a rugged nose and moustaches, and his hands and form were ungainly, work-twisted symbols of the life of drudgery he had led.

Now he was thinking wearily of all the thorny problems that would be heaped upon him that day in the course of the strike. As he extricated himself from the bedclothes and sat up to dress, the problems writhed and clamored in his jaded brain for solution. For seven weeks now he had risen almost at dawn and had labored till midnight at the Titan task of wringing a fifteen per cent increase out of capitalism for his fellow workers. He had grown gaunt and somber and wise in the process; skeptical of man and of god. He had seen plans collapse, heads broken unjustly, sentences inflicted by corrupt judges, babies and women starving. He had heard himself assailed as a monster by the other group, and as a weakling and tool by the more embittered of his own side.

His wife heard him sigh, and she called from the kitchen, where she was already stirring.

"There ain't no coffee for you this morning, Stanislaw," she announced in a sullen voice, in which there was also anger and scorn. "And there ain't no nothin' else to eat, only a few hunks of old bread."

Kurelovitch stumbled wearily to his feet and entered the malodorous kitchen. Greasy pans and platters and sour garbage were strewn about, and in an apaque cloud of smoke his wife was hovering over the stove, their fourth child mewling in the nest of her arms. She was heating all the milk she had for the infant, and when her husband came in she turned on him with swift virulence.

"No, not a taste of food in the house, damn you," she spat. "And the kids went to bed last night without hardly any supper."

"But it's not my fault, now, is it, Annie?" the big man returned humbly as he went over to her and put an arm over her shoulder. She cast it off with fierce contempt, and stood him off with a volley of words that were like poisoned arrows, each piercing straight to his vital parts.

"It is your fault, you clumsy fool, you," she screamed out of her over-laden heart. "You were one of the first men to go out on strike, even though we hadn't a penny in the house at the time. And last week when the company wanted the men to come back you talked them out of it, and so we're all still starving, thanks to you."

"But, Annie—" the tall man attempted gently.

"Don't Annie me, or try to fool me with one of your speeches. You know the strike's lost as well as I do, and that after it you'll be black-listed in every mill town in New England. But you don't care if your children starve, do you? You'd be glad to see us all dead, wouldn't you?"

The man had crumpled under the attack, and he seemed as small almost as his infuriated wife. But then he straightened in the dusty pallor of the kitchen, and moved to the door.

"I'll see that you get a lot of groceries and things from headquarters this morning," he said huskily, as he went out into the dark, bitter streets.

Kurelovitch shivered at his contact with the gray, sharp air. A thin ash of snow had fallen through the night, and was now a noisome slush, after its brief experience with the mill town, which degraded everything it touched. The muddy ooze squirmed through the vulnerable spots in his shoes, and started the gooseflesh along Kurelovitch's spine. Across the river in the drab morning he could see the residential heights where the rich dwelt, and they reminded him of the village of his youth, with its girdle of snow-covered hills and peaceful cottages. He remembered a Polish lullaby his mother used to sing to him, and shivered the more.

From the rough bridge which bound the split halves of the town he could see the mill, glowering and blocking shadows deep as ignorance on the rotting ice of the river. The resplendent emblem of America gleamed and waved from a staff on the low, sprawling structure, as if to sanctify all that went on beneath. And now Kurelovitch had traversed a morass of decaying huts and offal-strewn streets and was directly within the massive shadow of the mill. Two or three of his fellow-workers recognized him, and came hurrying forward from the picket line. Kurelovitch's day had begun.

"The damned gunmen are out for fight this morning," said a sombre, chunky Pole, swathed in old burlap and a tremendous fur cap that had come from Europe.

"Yes, they must have gotten more booze than usual last night," said another striker between his chattering teeth.

A young picket with brooding, dark eyes burst out with a hot voice, "Well, we'll give them any fight they want, the dirty lice. We're not afraid." Kurelovitch put his hand on the young chap, and then the three went with him to where about fifty or more of the strikers were shifting slowly up and down the length of the wide mill gate.

There were men and women in the line, all dark and silent and seeming more like a host of mourners than anything else in the world of bitter sky and slush-laden earth. They were muffled to the chins in grotesque rags, and their breaths went up like incense in the chill morning. A mood of sadness and suspense hung about them, and whenever they passed the knot of gunmen at the gate they turned their eyes away almost in grief.

Two of the gunmen had detached themselves from the evil-eyed mob huddled, like a curse, at the gate. They carried clubs in their hands, and at their hips could be seen bulging the badges of their mission in life, which was to break strikes and to murder.

They came up to Kurelovitch and sneered at him with sadistic eyes. As he walked up and down in the sluggish picket line, they dogged him and used their vilest art to taunt him into resistance.

About an hour later, as he was departing from the line, the two gunmen still followed him. A little group of pickets, therefore, formed themselves in a cordon about Kurelovitch and escorted him to the strike headquarters, burning all the way with repressed rage. Kurelovitch was a marked man in the strike zone, and his maiming was a subject of much yearning and planning by the gunmen.

The daily meetings of the strikers were held in a great barn-like structure in the center of the tangled streets and alleys of the mill-workers' quarters. A burst of oratory smote Kurelovitch as he entered the great room and a thousand faces, staring row on row, orientated to the leader as he marched in.

"Kurelovitch, Kurelovitch has come," ran a murmur like wind through a forest.

Kurelovitch leaped on the rough stage, where others of the strike committee were sitting, and

whispered in consultation with a fellow Pole. He learned that there was nothing of moment that day—no sign from the bosses nor fund from sympathizers. It was merely another of the dark days of the strike.

"But many of the Russians are getting restless," the man whispered. "Raviloff has been at them, and yesterday their priest told them to go back. Give 'em hell, Kurelovitch!"

Kurelovitch came to the edge of the platform in a hush like that of an operating room, looking out over a foam of varied faces. They were faces that had blown into the golden land on the twelve winds of the world, though about nine-tenths of the faces were the broad-boned, earthy, beautiful faces of mystic Slavdom. Daylight struggled through large, smutty windows and dusted the heads and shoulders of the strikers with a white, transcendent powder. A huge oilcloth behind Kurelovitch proclaimed in big, battering letters, "We Average \$9 a Week and We Are Demanding 15 Per Cent More. Are You With Us?"

The air tightened as Kurelovitch loomed there, a sad hero, stooped and gaunt with many cares. Finger-deep hollows were in his cheeks, and, with his blazing eyes and strong mouth, he seemed like some ascetic follower of the warrior Mohammed.

"Fellow workers. . ."

In low, thrilling Polish he began by disposing of the secular details of the strike, as on every day. Then something would come over Kurelovitch, a strange feeling of automatism, as if he were indeed only the voice that this simple-hearted horde had created out of their woe. The searing phrases would rush from his lips in a wild, stormy music, like the voice of a gale, as was mystic and powerful.

With both hands holding his breast, as if it were bursting with passionate vision, Kurelovitch lifted his face in one of his superb moments and flamed up like an Isaiah.

"Fellow workers," he chanted, giving the words a value such as cannot be transmitted by mere writing. "We can never be beaten, for we are the workers on whose shoulders rest the pillars of the world and in whose hands are the tools by which life is carried on. Life, liberty and happiness—let us not rest till we have gotten these for ourselves and our children's children! Let us not permit the accidents of a strike to stay us on our journey toward the beautiful city of freedom, whose grace is one day to shine on all the world."

"We are beginning to starve, some of us, but let us starve bravely, for we are soldiers in a greater and nobler war than that which is bleeding Europe. We are soldiers in the class war which is finally to set mankind free of all war and all poverty, all bosses and hate. Workingmen of the world, unite; we have nothing to lose but our chains—we have a world to gain!"

Kurelovitch ended in a great shout, and then the handclapping and whistles rose to him in turbulent swirls. He found himself suddenly weary and limp and melancholy, and his deepest wish was to go off somewhere alone to wait until the hollow places inside were refilled. . .

But, with the others of the strike committee, he left the platform and fused into the discussions that were raging everywhere. Everybody tried to come near Kurelovitch, to speak to him. He was a common hearth at which his people crowded and shouldered for warmth, his starving, wistful people who believed him when he said they could wipe out the accumulated woe of humanity. . .

He was treated to long recitals of the workings of the proletarian soul in this time of want and panic and anger. He heard a hundred tales of temptation, of desperate hunger, of outages at the hands of the gunmen. Kurelovitch listened to it all like a grave, kind father confessor, untying many a Gordian knot with his clear-eyed strength and understanding.

And then came to him Raviloff, the leader of the Russians, a short, black, wrinkled man, with slow eyes that became living coals of fire when passion breathed on them.

He was angry to impotence now. "You said in your speech that I was a traitor, Kurelovitch," he shouted fiercely. "You lie; I am not. But we Russians think this strike is lost, and that we'd all better go back before it's too late."

"It's not lost," Kurelovitch replied slowly. "The mills can't work full time until we choose

to go back. And, Raviloff, I say again that you're a scab and traitor if you go back now."

Raviloff flushed purple with wrath, and rushed upon the tall Pole as if to devour him. But Kurelovitch did not lift his stern, calm gaze from the other's face, and a light like that of words came and went in his blue eyes. The Russian surged up and touched him, chest to chest, and then Kurelovitch intrigued the other into a sensible discussion that served to keep the Russian on the firing line.

And thus it went. So Kurelovitch passed his day, moving from the swooning brink of one crisis to another. He sat with the strike committee for many hours in a smoky room and agonized over ways and means. He addressed another large meeting at headquarters in the afternoon. He went out on the picket line and was singled out for threats and taunts again by the gunmen, so that he felt murder boiling in his deeps and left. Then he had to return later to the picket line because word was rushed to him that five of the pickets had been arrested in a fight finally precipitated by the gunmen. Kurelovitch spent the rest of the afternoon scurrying about and finding bail for the five.

Toward night he had a supper of ham sandwiches and coffee, and then he and three of the strike committee went to a meeting of sympathizers about fifteen miles away. Kurelovitch made his third passionate address of the day, and stirred up a large collection. The long, dull, wrenching ride home followed.

He got off the trolley car near his house about midnight, his brain whirling and hot, his heart acrid and despairing. The urgency of the fight was passed, and nothing was left to buoy him against his weariness. He walked in a stupor; the day had sucked every atom of his valor and strength. He wished dumbly for death; he was the cold ashes of the flaming Kurelovitch of the day. Had gunmen come now and threatened him he would have cringed and then wept.

There was a feeble light waning and wavering in the window of his little three-room flat, and when he had fumbled with the lock and opened the dilapidated door he found some one brooding with folded arms near the stove. It stood up awfully and turned on him with baleful eyes, like a wild beast in its cave.

"You rotten dog!" his wife screamed at Kurelovitch in the vast quiet of the night. "You mean and dirty pig!"

"Annie, dear—"

"To go away in the morning and leave us to starve! To send food to other's families and then to forget us! Oh, you'd be glad if we all died of starvation! You'd laugh to see us all dead, you murderer!"

Kurelovitch was too sorrowful to attempt an answer. He went to the bedroom where he and two of the children slept and shut the door behind him. His wife took this for a gesture of contempt, and her frenzy mounted to a blood-curdling crescendo that ran up and down the neighborhood like a ravaging blight. Heads popped out of windows and bawled to her to stop for Christ's sake. And, finally she broke down of sheer exhaustion and Kurelovitch heard her shuffling into bed.

There was anguished silence, and then Kurelovitch heard his poor, overburdened drudge of a wife weeping terribly, with gulping sobs that hurt him like knives.

And now he could not sleep at all, even after her sobbing had merged into ugly snoring. He tossed as in a fever, as he had on so many other nights of the seven frantic weeks of the strike.

He went blindly for relief to the window, beyond which reigned the cold, inimical night. The shabby slum street dwindled to an obscure horizon, and the mass of the mill building could be seen dominating over the ragged houses. No being was abroad in the desolate dark; he saw a chain of weak lanterns casting morbid shadows, and the vicious wind whipping up the litter of the streets. The stars were white and high overhead, as distant as beauty from the place where Kurelovitch burned with sleeplessness. He heard the rattling gurgling snore of his wife.

Kurelovitch ached with his great need of forgetfulness. As he twitched on his humid bed the days that had gone and the darker days to come ranged about and taunted him like fiends. The feeling that he held the fate of the strike in his hand rested on him monstrously, and his starving children made him gasp and cry like one drowning.

In dumb anguish he prayed unconsciously to the power of the righteousness, to God or

The Beyond --- By Henri Barbusse

TRANSLATED BY LYDIA GIBSON

(Synopsis of previous instalments)

The scene is the Riviera, a luxurious resort where the idle rich spend their winter on the southern coast of France. There we find Hubert Allen, a young aviator, and Carla, a beautiful girl whom he intends to marry. There also is the Baron de Ghest, an enormously wealthy financier and industrial capitalist whose factories are nearby. In the baron's factories are many workers who live in misery and poverty. Mark, a very shrewd chemist, is employed in the baron's laboratory in experiments with a terrible new poison gas and new explosives for warfare. Baron De Ghest engages Allen, the young aviator, to make a mysterious air-raid on China. Allen goes to see his old aunt who is harmlessly insane in an asylum. She warns him mysteriously of the "race to death" and of "Moloch, the man of steel and gold." Before the time for his intended flight to China, Allen enters into an altitude contest to win the Zenith Cup. If he can win the cup, Allen expects to marry Carla before leaving France. The contest starts. Allen is the first to go up. The other contestants capsize. Allen is the only survivor. Bringing his plane back to earth, Allen discovers the hangar and factories in ruins and the grandstand of the flying-field in flames. But the strangest sights meet his eye—all the people in the grandstand and on the flying-field are sitting or standing about, apparently undisturbed in the strange postures of wax dummies. Every human being in sight has been struck dead, so suddenly that they stand or sit in attitudes exactly as if they were alive. The poisoned gas has been turned loose by an explosion in the factory and everyone has been instantaneously killed. Allen, alone, was too high above the explosion to be killed. The ghastly sight strikes terror into his heart. In an effort to find Carla, Allen rushes into the great fashionable hotel where the same living-death confronts him. He enters into the private rooms—there he sees the secrets of their lives disclosed. A young couple whom he had known and who had mysteriously disappeared were found snatched in death by a suicide pact before the lethal gases were unleashed; Mark the chemist—apparently gay in life was weeping in desolation when death struck him; two old "respectables" of royalty stricken dead in a domestic row; another "respectable" has in his hand a stolen ring; a maniacal old general plays with toy soldiers—he had been responsible for the slaughter of many real soldiers; an American financier—he symbolizes the "golden calf." Allen's discoveries are innumerable—one after the other the vile realities of the "upper classes" are unveiled—the playthings of their passions, wallowing in wealth and debauchery.

Allen goes to the tenement district. A young soldier, dying in a cellar in which the only ornament was his war medal, had been hastened to death only a little by the explosion; drunkards, starving wives, bewildered children; in the face of these sights Allen recalled an old lady in the hotel noted for charity built on the flesh of these living sacrifices. A child plays soldier in the street—seeing at the workers he dreams of the day when he will be paid to suppress them.

Where is Carla? How far into the heart of the universe has this living-death penetrated?

I AM tired out. I sink down anywhere . . . My eyelids close, hypnotized by a theater poster. "Revue—Apotheosis—500 in the Cast." A low, wide humming assails my ears.

I sleep. I see people and things move again in time and space. Recompense, joy! Illumination and color. I am in the midst of a crowded theater, warm, shimmering, stifling with the bad perfumed smell of the elegant public.

On the stage is a martial scene: the handsome, victorious officer makes an eloquent, fiery speech to the soldiers, who are panting to be at the Germans, thru shell-fire.

Suddenly a man stands up in the audience, in the first row of the balcony. A poor, shabby man, but the whole audience see him, thin as Don Quixote, his face pitted with death itself, dressed in dangling blue rags dragged from the bloody mud; a soldier from the war. He speaks; no, he coughs. He fumbles in his knapsack which makes a round bulge on his thin shoulders. He throws into the audience a hand grenade which bursts. I see the diamonded hands of the ferocious women and the effeminate young men who had been applauding the butchery of the soldiers, fly up in fear.

The thunder of the sudden explosion in my head and in my breast awakens me . . .

The dream that cried in the silence is gone. Life has not returned. The physical cessation of everything, everything, surrounds me still.

I think of the theater, reminded of it by that nightmare. I go to the Casino to see, even the empty, the hall where my dream whirled on its fiery pivot. The noise of my feet on the sidewalk is queer.

The hall is not empty as I supposed. People are grouped on the stage, others massed in the first rows of seats, which are covered with shadows.

It is the ghost of a rehearsal. What were they rehearsing this morning at the moment of the catastrophe? The famous Revue, so long heralded: the grand finale which they were just running thru! "At the Summit, Victory." A scaffold is built up to make different levels on the stage; it is unfinished, and the

whatever fate it was that had brought him into the world. But no relief came that way, and, finally, after a struggle, he groped with all his pangs to a little dresser in the room, where he searched out a brandy bottle. This he took to bed with him, and drank and drank and drank again, till the past and the more terrible future were blurred in kindly night, and the great dark wings of peace folded over him and he sank into the maternal arms of oblivion.

trestles, wall-board, and glue show thru here and there. The groups of actors are some of them in costume, and others in ordinary clothes. Some half-costumed; men in sack suits wear sabers.

Victory is the leading lady, whose beautiful breasts are only half hidden by the tricolor scarf. This little woman, called Rosette of the Legion of Honor—brandishes a flag, and at the top of the pyramid, like a hoisted divinity, she opens her mouth. I can guess what she is crying—"Long Live France!"

Homage and consecration are lifted to her; the symmetrical gestures of the hands and bare arms of a troop of chorus-girls whose skirts, shortened to the top of the thighs, make a great wheel. Standing with their hand lifted to take the oath, are statesmen, senators, plumed and helmeted generals; the great industrialist who works so hard to enrich France and civilization, and the good colonial with his adoring little flock of all colors, and the good schoolmaster, (the angel-making education); and the writer-thinker with his green embroideries who recites an ode of Victory; and the artist who presents her an offering of the first-fruits of the national genius, the statue of Progress—a sort of big vulture of plaster.

And lower, the good workmen, dressed up and docile, do homage to her with their tools: one holds out his shovel, another his pick, and the peasant in his nice clean blue shirt offers his sickle, and the housewife offers a plump woolen stocking, and the old man offers his sons.

The terrible immobility of this big parade shows the unbelievable baseness of the public ideal. All these bright lights, the tumult of music, the excitement, spurred on by nudity, is for the purpose of forcing this base ideal into the collective mind. For it is this that really leads, in the manner so clearly shown here, the whole human mass.

I leave the place. I go before myself, like Lazarus. I think, all of a sudden, of the master of masters, the richest of the rich, of the Baron de Ghest.

WHEN one is very tired, one becomes dull and one sees nothing more; I know it well. I am harassed and I am already calm. Alas, already I do not shudder with horror when I say to myself: "You are surrounded by a cemetery in human forms. I shoulder my way now like an ordinary passer-by among the numberless images of men and women flayed out of life and set up in the mould of the world. And already their drama is no more striking to me than before, when we were alike. Our malady is in losing so quickly the sense of what we touch. Man is not made to understand.

At moments, when I get back some of my elasticity, or when I see my face reflected in a mirror, I stop, and bits of ideas come to me.

This one . . . "When the pestilence comes . . ." My neck sinks down between my shoulders, I drive away that idea. Then: "No, the catastrophe certainly hasn't hit the whole earth, it must have been too small—and however it is, there must be other survivors beside myself." But a voice answers: "Look, listen: nothing. Nothing more here." I am overwhelmed with the silence and the beyond. And this idea also, with a start of surprise: "I have millions at hand . . ."

My head is spinning. All the worse, all the better . . . to know.

With bared breast, queerly armed with my hammer in my hand like a cave-man, my pockets stuffed with boxes of matches (my insane prudence makes me think of evening and I stocked up—with matches in a store.) I arrive at the splendid Florentine villa where the golden ball was in full swing night before last.

No need here to break down doors. They all yield to the hand, docilely, beside a flunkey turned to stone.

He . . .

That man shines, the center of all this splendor. He is seated, half lying down, on crimson velvet in his Arabian Nights studio. He smiles. A girl is embracing him: the delicate bent shoulder, the scattered hair, the half-naked young body beside him, and one arm around his neck. I peer closer at this tangle . . . Ah, the caress of the bare arm! . . .

The woman! I leap toward her. I lift her with both hands in spite of the rigidity of death; I turn her face to mine—and Carla gives me the sweet smile she always gave me.

Happily I have a level head . . . But I recall to the furthest corner, screaming like a tiger maimed by hunters.

I am astonished that my head remains so cool. Yesterday nothing in the world would have prevented me from raining blows upon this man and woman if I had discovered them so. I should have beaten them even if they had been dead, even for nothing. But I leave them alone now.

(Continued on next page, page 6)

On the morrow he would wake and find the ring of problems haunting him again, and he would grapple them again in his big, tragic fashion till his soul bled with many fresh wounds as he stumbled home in the night. And thus he would go on and on till he was broken or dead, for Kurelovitch had dared to spit into the face of the beast that reigns mankind, and never for this sin would he be permitted to know sweetness or rest under the wide shining range of the heavens.

THE BEYOND By Henri Barbusse

(Continued from preceding page, page 5)

It is because I am no longer what I was yesterday. In a few hours I have traveled centuries, and I have aged. There is something bigger than I and my history, and I begin to spell it out, being by being; it is the great law, that artificial fatality of which we are all the toys, which drives all living things and makes them do what they do. I bow my head. The image of my sweet Carla is overturned, Carla with her delicious little breasts which I never knew. And I deserve this punishment, I who did not see the shame of reverence for idols.

He lived in his function of king; she lived in her function of slave. Beyond the crying needs of nature, a few beings have forged for all the others a devilish destiny. Gold, the universal ball of gold, above the horizons of filth and slime!

In the salon, furnished and ornamented with pomp beyond imagining, I look at her whom I loved, fallen there by the power of gold. She came to me of her own choice, but she gravitated to him thru the force of circumstances. She was not one of those who resist. She was no rebel. My eyes filled with tears.

He—he laughs. His powerful face, with strong features, smooth as stone, laughs. My fists clench as I see how ugly he was, and that here there was no love. It puts me back into myself, into my personal affairs: I, Hubert Allen, with my signs, my character, my handwriting, my own shape.

What vengeance against a corpse? only one: to judge him, to dissect his gaping destiny, to know what he did among men, to reconstruct the drama of others as they lead to him.

Again the thot flashes upon me: "Never has a man had the possibility of knowledge that I have at this moment." In the course of life, no one can pierce the fantastic precautions and the accumulated defences, to the truth that lies back of them; the cause of the events that seize one are buried in hard reality; the present is not to be grasped, the past and even the future are clearer than the present—nobody, . . . never . . . Except myself today, thru an accident that, after the invisible deluge, lets me open drawers and strong-boxes, and hold autopsy, and scatter before me to the four winds the secret archives and the intimate documents that I find hidden.

I rummage thru the papers of the millionaire, filed away in order, inoculated with ink in his heavy handwriting. I follow the thread of certain intrigues: the story of a statesman driven from his career; the affair of a colonial concession; contraband of munitions and opium; the extradition of political refugees; provision for a war following upon a Balkan loan; and notes for a long speech. All these things hang together. I who yesterday, who this morning even, was a vague sportsman, the color of space, with the eye of a bird, I am now busy with the bitter and sombre task of untangling the elements of these great enterprises in which are gambled away the fate of crowds; the content of history.

I go to the city hall, to the big newspaper office, to the police headquarters—into the sanctuaries and the tabernacles of these buildings, and even to the apartments where the minister and the ambassador are staying temporarily, and the great Barbare, manitou of dollars, who was, on a world scale, what the Baron de Ghest was here in France. Here I rummage, read, note, among telegrams, confidential reports, checkbooks . . .

I am in the presence of enormities, too vast for my comprehension. Nevertheless I dig down into these things to reconstruct the combination.

I use the whole day, and now it is evening.

This distracted and fragmentary inquest, by a man turned loose in a world without hindrance, brings me, not knowledge, but a presentiment.

A fantastic scenario, yes, but real. These are the amusements of grotesquely overgrown children, dreadful amusements which step by step ful-

fill themselves in human flesh. And in adjustment of details, expertly arranged and prodigiously perfected on imbecile datalike a movie-film of success. But gold makes everything go.

Ah, ah, he was richer and stronger, a thousand times richer and stronger, than my petty imagination could guess, when I said that I would "make use of him." We live by "almost," we content ourselves with the surface appearance, we don't take the trouble to think things out, we don't dare to face conclusions. We are the same as the animals.

In that conference room these four men with heavy faces, round and at the same time square, sit around a table with written papers. Foreign police agents: a Pole, a Roumanian, a Balkan, and one other. I know what they were working on, that they waited this morning impatiently for the ultra-confidential report, ultra secret, to be burned as soon as read.

They have written there before them what they want to do in each country to drive underground, to force under the weight of the law, or better under the weight of public indignation, those who endanger the sacred sanct established law and order. No you, honorable and inoffensive speakers of democratic eloquence, but those who show the people things as they are: the enemies, the wild beasts. Find proofs, dig them up, make them up! We must . . . we must . . . They are there, a pile of them. I see between the shoulders around the table, the fabrication of a story of assassination and slime which would have made possible a reign of terror against the troublemakers of the social order; these bloodhounds of the grand diplomacy of law and civilization were making up the proofs.

A sharper blow falls on me and leaves me weak: on a page, beside the corpse with the yellow claw, I read, "The air-raid on China. The basis for war will result from the explosion of indignation aroused in Europe by the news of the massacre of the aviators."

Truly, at this moment, in the midst of this political and financial chaos, I see face to face, from one end to the other, something universal.

I go back to the place of the Baron de Ghest. He lolls on his crimson beside the girl's body. I grip him and lift him, this man who laughs, this sorcerer who shouts his victory, who was broken at last only by the cataclysm that breaks the world. But he triumphed even to the end; he triumphs now.

I shake with both hands the mummy of raw flesh. Fury rises to my hands and to my head.

"You did what you wished. You took for yourself of every creature you wanted. You devoured the youth of women, you used and destroyed the youth of unnumbered men. Your intrigues, your speculations, your monopolies, were the ferocious games of a brute and a thief—and yet they were systematically built up on whole populations, and they functioned. You have made your metallic kitchen with thinking and bleeding masses. . . you have prepared wars to enrich yourself further; your affair in Georgia, your affair in the Sudan, your affair in China and a hundred others at the same time! You have used everything, from the ideals to the hunger and thirst of humanity, with publicity, democratic parliaments, journals, law-courts and churches!"

I shook him more furiously, and his skull hit the wall with a hollow crack, and I am astonished to see that the creature who directed so great an apparatus, the creature who planned to have me assassinated after so many others, to have a pretext for patriotic conquest, the creative all of whose calculations were based upon the sacrifice of incalculable lives,—is only a man like the rest, light in my hands, with a face, two arms, a collar, and a necktie.

I throw him on the floor, where he strikes with a dull sound, and his scarecrow face, turned toward the last daylight in the vast room where evening is gathering, continues to

"Fourteenth Congress of the Party" Четырнадцатый съезд партии.



HERE is a cartoon showing the great Communist Party of Russia successfully steering the ship of the Soviet Union, guided by the compass of Leninism. This cartoon was first published in Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, and copied by an American capitalist paper. Why, at this particular moment, are many American capitalist newspapers partially concealing their mortal hatred of Soviet Russia? The vast territory conquered by the red army of workers and peasants is an insurmountable obstacle to the re-establishment of world economy on a capitalist basis. The imperialistic powers are obliged to try to soften this contradiction. Capitalism in most countries "recognizes" the Soviet Union. Imperialism even suggests that the Soviet Union be invited to join the league of nations—of course, for the purpose of tying the hands of the Soviet Union, and with the hope of discrediting it in the eyes of the working class. Capitalism today is obliged, for its own purposes, temporarily to create a psychology of world harmony—and this must even include fictitious overtures toward the Soviet Union. But, of course, the contradictions cannot be covered up. The compass of Leninism points to the opposite pole from that of capitalist imperialism.

laugh. He is no genius; he is only a king. If it had not been he, it would have been another, and if the seed of man is not dead, it will be another. The pale statue of Carla is turned to the last light of the window, and smiles too.

VII

Almost all these thunderstruck marionettes are smiling.

There is one body that won't have that beatific mask; the old mad woman in the asylum.

I come out in the twilight to go to her. I have that much courage. Besides, what else can I do? I can't sleep . . .

The garden, the square building, the corridor. Here, in her place. The end of the world overtook her while she leaned at a window in the corridor, looking out with her bewildered distress: the railroad below where the workmen stood out against the background of the sea.

She was wise! she alone was wise, when she warned me of the race with death and told me that I should be afraid. "He will stifle us—all, all. He must devour men . . ."

It took the disembowelling of the world to teach me—jumping-jack that I was—what she knew already. Events are so implacable that only disordered imaginations can fling themselves so far!

She watches the thin pallisade of workers, and beyond them the fantastic reality.

The real fools, were, are, the careless, the calm, the optimists.

But above all the poor: those who come out of the shadows, innumerable, with hammers and sickles or guns and bayonets. They who make

everything: things, bread, victories.

I see them outlined against the enormous devastation, dantesque figures—(yet I am the only one who is damned).

Why do they obey? Why do they make alliance with their enemies? Why do they fight against each other, in work and war, these morsels of the multitude? Why are they at one and the same time the victim and the hangman—when they only have to rise up together in ranks, to put the life of the world in order, and drown their little profiteers between their hundred thousand hearts.

Fools, fools!

Worse than fools: malefactors. For humankind is going to its ruin. It is fate, it is written, since the beginning of the law of wealth and of war between persons, and between the weary masses. If there had not been this tremendous accident, among the ruins of which I creep as an insect, others would have come; and it must be mathematically, thru the progress of chemistry and mechanics, that all lives will finish by being ground out or poisoned by space. Oh, it is not supernatural, this deluge. It is normal and if others than I have escaped this one, I predict another and greater!

I look at the sombre, mangled, human colonnade, before the ocean. And then I see, between two black forms, a star that twinkles in the void. There is nothing but the sea and the stars, but this star moves. It is low.

A ship! The cataclysm has not reached all the world.

Everything is not dead. Everything will begin again.

(THE END)

Lenin and Brest-Litovsk

VALUABLE HISTORY OF DECISION OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO SIGN "ROBBER PEACE" WITH GERMAN EMPIRE IN 1918.

WHEN Lenin made his hard fight for the signing of the Brest treaty, he gave his reasons in long theses. He proved that the signing of a peace treaty with the imperialists does not mean a betrayal of international socialism. "Workers who lose a strike and accept terms unfavorable to themselves and favorable to the capitalists, do not betray socialism."

In the collected writings of Lenin there is an appendix by Ovsianikov on materials in the party archives. It was during the early days of January, 1918, some days before the Soviet congress, that this question came up in the central committee. Lenin was from the first of the opinion that the treaty must be signed. On January 9, according to the notes by E. D. Stasova, Lenin analyzed the three different opinions on the question:

1. Separate peace with the German annexationists.
2. Revolutionary war.
3. Proclamation of the end of the war and demobilization of the army, but without signing the treaty.

The day before the first opinion had fifteen votes, the second thirty-two, and the third sixteen. All are unanimous that the country of the revolution must be defended. The question is, how? The army is worn out, there are not horses enough to move the artillery, the Germans can easily take Riga and Petrograd. If under such conditions we continue the war, we will strengthen German imperialism, and will have to sign terms worse than these. Undoubtedly this peace will be a wretched peace, but if the war begins again, our government will be overthrown and the peace will be signed with some other government. Our government is based not only on the proletariat, but also on the poor peasants, who will serve the interests of the French, English and American imperialists. The staff of Comrade Krylenko has received from the Americans an offer of a hundred rubles for every soldier—those who support the proposal that revolutionary war must be waged, claim that we are conducting a civil war with German imperialism and that we thus instigate revolution in Germany. But Germany is merely pregnant with revolution and we have already a healthy baby—the socialist republic, which can be killed if we start the war again. We have in our hands a circular from the German social-democrats; there is information of two separate centrist opinions about us, one of them claiming that we are bribed and that there is going on in Brest-Litovsk a comedy with ready-made roles. This group attacks us for the armistice. The other group, the Kautskians, declares that the personal honesty of the Bolshevik leaders is above suspicion, but the conduct of the Bolsheviks is a psychological puzzle. We do not know the opinion of the left wing social-democrats. The English workers appreciate our efforts towards peace. Of course, this will be a shameful treaty. But we badly need a breathing spell to put thru certain social reforms (if only the organization of transportation); we must strengthen our position and must have time for it. We must break the bourgeoisie completely, but for this we must have both hands free. Then we will be in a position to conduct a revolutionary war with international imperialism. The cadres of the voluntary revolutionary army which we create now will become the officers' cadres for our future army.

Comrade Trotsky's proposal—to end the war, to refuse to sign the peace and to demobilize the army—is intended to be an international demonstration. But by withdrawing our troops we only relinquish the Estonian socialist republic to the mercy of the Germans. It is said that by signing the peace we give a free hand to Japan and America, who will occupy Vladivostok. But before they reach Irkutsk, we will have time to strengthen the position of our socialist republic. In signing the peace, we of course, give independence to Po-

land, but we save the socialist Estonian republic and get time to secure our gains. This may be called a step to the right, but we must take it. If the Germans begin to attack us, we will be compelled to sign any treaty whatsoever, and this will of course, be worse. To save our socialist republic, the contribution of three billions is not greatly excessive. By signing the peace we will show the broad masses that while the imperialists (Germany, England and France), who have seized Riga and Bagdad, continue to fight, we will develop the socialist republic.

Bucharin, Trotsky and Uritsky spoke in favor of "neither peace nor war." Oppokov (Lomov) favored revolutionary war. Stalin and Zinoviev lined up completely with Lenin. Lenin pointed out that he did not agree with them in all details, for instance, when Zinoviev said that this treaty would for a time weaken the movement in western Europe. If we believe that the movement in Germany may be delayed by a break in the peace negotiations, then we must sacrifice ourselves, because the revolution in Germany is more important than our revolution. But the fact is that the movement has not yet started there, and we will go under if we do not sign the peace.

Djerjinsky and Kassier argued against Lenin, Sergeyev (Artem) and Sokolnikov supported him. Krestinsky was in favor of the revolutionary war.

Votes, 2 for revolutionary war, 11 against, and 1 abstaining.

For the formula of Trotsky, 9, and against, 9. The decision: not to continue the war; to continue the peace negotiations with Germany; no definite decisions on tactics.

At the Soviet congress, January 10 to 19, Trotsky made the report on the question. The left socialist-revolutionists supported the opinion "not to sign the peace nor to conduct the war." In the resolution there was no direct prohibition against signing the treaty on January 29, when the armistice was to end. This resolution, as well as the speech of Comrade Zinoviev to the congress, brought forth protests from the supporters of revolutionary war. The Petrograd committee and a group of comrades (Osinsky, Platakov, Bucharin and Preobrazhensky, etc.) went to the central committee with a demand for a party conference within a week.

The central committee meeting was held on January 19. Lenin said that it was now necessary to get clarity on the question of revolutionary war, because one group of the party suspects the other of diplomatic schemes. There are no such schemes; the decision is that either country, if it wants to break off negotiations, must notify the other seven days before beginning hostilities. The best argument to convince the supporters of revolutionary war would be if they would go to the front where they would be convinced of the impossibility of conducting the war.

Lenin was against the party conference, but said that if necessary we must have a regular party convention. By dragging out the peace negotiations we give the opportunity for continuing the fraternization at the front, he said. And by making peace and exchanging the prisoners of war, Germany will get masses of people who have seen the revolution at work. They will work for the revolution in Germany. Now we are not fully informed as to what is going on in Germany and we ought to send aviators to Berlin.

The peace negotiations were broken off on February 10, and Trotsky made a statement at Brest-Litovsk that Russia refuses to sign a forced peace, but Russia will not continue the war and will demobilize. On February 17, there came at the front, the first signs of the beginning of the German offensive. The Germans sent to the world a message that they were undertaking the task of saving the world from Bolshevik infection.

The central committee met on January 18. Only two speakers from

each faction had the floor, each for five minutes. Trotsky and Bucharin spoke against sending a telegram with an offer to sign peace, Zinoviev and Lenin in favor of it. Lenin said: We face a situation which demands immediate action. If the offensive of imperialism goes on, we are all for the defense. Then the masses will understand. Not a minute to lose now. Either for revolutionary war or for peace negotiations. The proposal of Lenin for peace negotiations was lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

The next meeting was held the same day. Trotsky reported on the Germans' seizure of Dvinaburg, and the rumors about their entering the Ukraine. He proposed to ask the Germans and Austrians about their conditions for peace. As a matter of fact, Austria did not take part in the offensive. Lenin said:

Now we have neither war nor peace, but we cannot play with war. We are losing numbers of railroad cars and this affects our transportation. Now it is impossible to wait any longer. The situation is very clear. The people will not understand our talk of demobilization if war is going on. The Germans will take everything. Comrade Joffe reports from the front that there are no signs of revolution in Germany. If the Germans demand the overthrow of Bolshevism, we have to fight. The proposal of Trotsky is only paper, not politics. We can only demand the continuation of negotiations. The Germans are marching while we are writing paper resolutions and are vacillating. History will say that we gave up the revolution. We must sign a peace which does not threaten the revolution. We cannot make war, not even blow up anything. We have helped the revolution in Finland, but cannot do more. There is no time to exchange diplomatic notes, to feel out the Germans. Now it is clear that they can attack.

After Uritsky, Trotsky, Stalin and Bucharin had had the floor, Lenin continued: The peasant does not want the war and will not go out to fight. A permanent peasant war is a utopia. The revolutionary war must not be a phrase. If you demobilize the army, you cannot conduct the war. The revolution in Germany has not begun and you know that our revolution was not victorious from the beginning. The Germans will now take the rest of Latvia and Estonia. They demand the evacuation of Finland. This does not mean that the revolution is lost. To say that the demobilization has ceased is to fool the people. We must accept the terms.

Lenin's proposal: To immediately approach the German government with an offer of peace was carried by seven votes. (Lenin, Smilga, Stalin, Sverdlov, Sokolnikov, Trotsky, Zinoviev.) Against 6, (Uritsky, Joffe, Lomov, Bucharin, Krestinsky and Djerjinsky.) Stasova refrained from voting. Then the content of the wireless telegram was discussed. It was decided that it should contain: protest (all voting for with two abstaining); to say that we are forced by the emergency (all voting for with two abstaining); expression of readiness to sign the former terms or others (seven for, four against, two abstaining). The left socialist revolutionists refused to sign the peace, even at the risk of the revolution's collapsing.

The note of the council of people's commissars to the German government was sent February 19. There

were three painful days until the answer of von Kuhlmann arrived. The German offensive went on all the time. The Russian army withdrew without fighting. The government appealed to the people to defend the socialist republic but all attempts to organize resistance were fruitless.

The Moscow committee met February 20, and protested against the central committee. Certain comrades demanded release from responsible posts and declared that they would fight for their opinion outside of the party. These declarations were not published in the press. The central committee met February 22. The supporters of revolutionary war understood now that they could not make a fight outside the party and claimed the right only within the party. Joffe, Krestinsky and Djerjinsky endorsed the protest but refrained from agitation which they regarded as a step towards a split.

Trotsky referred to a note from the French military commission about the readiness of France and England to support Russia in a war against Germany. He endorsed it upon the condition of full independence for Russian foreign policy, and resigned as commissar of foreign affairs. Bucharin proposed the refusal of the imperialist offer. The central committee carried the proposal of Trotsky by six votes against five. Lenin was not present and sent a note: "I vote in favor of taking aid and weapons from the bandits of Anglo-French imperialism."

At last the answer of Germany came, with an offer of still more unfavorable terms. This was considered by the central committee. Trotsky announced that the forty-eight hour ultimatum would end on February 24 at seven o'clock in the morning. Lenin said that the policy of the revolutionary phrase was now at an end. If this was to continue he would resign from the central committee and from the government. For a revolutionary war an army is needed. We have none. That means that we must accept the terms. Trotsky was in favor of accepting the terms on the ground that war was impossible if the party was split. After speeches by Stalin and Djerjinsky, Lenin spoke again:

"I have been reproached for my ultimatum. I made it in an emergency. If the members of our central committee speak about an international civil war, it is irony. There is civil war raging in Russia, but not in Germany. Our agitation will go on; we agitate not with words but with revolution, and we will continue with it. These terms must be signed. If we do not sign these terms, we sign the death warrant of the Soviet power within three weeks. These terms do not affect Soviet power. There is not the least shadow of doubt in my mind. I make my ultimatum with no intention of taking it back. I do not like revolutionary phrases. The German revolution is not yet ripe. It will still take months. We must accept the terms. If there is a new ultimatum, it will be in a new circumstance, a new situation. For a revolutionary war earnest preparations are needed."

The C. C. decided by seven votes out of fifteen, with four abstaining, to accept the German terms. The Brest-Litovsk treaty was ratified by the party convention on March 6-8 and by the Fourth Soviet congress, March 14-16. The November revolution in Germany annulled the Brest treaty and justified the course of Lenin.

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Machines Replace Human Flesh in Digging Coal

By ALEX REID.

THE introduction of coal producing machinery in the large mines thruout the country is rapidly taking place. Many changes result in this system of mining, and incidentally one of the changes is an addition to the ranks of the already large army of unemployed miners.

In the southern field of Illinois where natural conditions are good, with solid roof and rock bottoms, machinery has displaced human labor power to a comparatively large degree. With the latest addition of a loading machine which is displacing about 33 percent of the miners, the outlook is black, indeed, for the miners.

The development and installation of mining machines has kept pace with that in the most mechanized industry and, viewing the large economical mines in southern Illinois, it is hard to figure where any more machinery could be placed.

Whereas, prior to the introduction of the loading machine, a miner loading behind the cutter would earn around \$10 per 8-hour day for loading about 12 tons of coal, today with the aid of the mechanical loader, about twice the amount can be loaded per man, at a flat rate of \$3.04 per eight hours, per man.

With the introduction of the loader, the system of mining is also being changed and a great saving to the coal baron is the result. Likewise the system is being attempted behind the cutting machine where the mechanical loader is not in use, whenever physical conditions permit.

The machine is now taken to the boundary of the room or entry, and cut clear down the pillar to the other end of the working place, generally a distance of 350 feet. This system has taken the miners from the tonnage rate to a day rate basis.

Prior to this method of mining the loaders received 33 cents per ton, and earned about \$9.00 per day, while today they load about twice the amount of coal in places for \$3.04 a day.

This method of removing the pillars of coal, that was formerly left in the mines, between rooms and entries, has given the coal barons twice the amount of coal with approximately the same amount of expense for rails, timber, etc., and resulted in great economy to the owners.

The miners have suffered from this change in various ways. A few of them follow: Increased production, speeding up by the machine, forcing out of employment the older men who are physically unfit to stand the pace and who are thrown on the scrap heap to starve after a life spent in the mines.

Another injury is the comparative reduction of wages, due to the establishment of the day rate, and increased production for that day rate, in comparison to the wages that had been earned for less coal under the tonnage basis.

The machines have resulted in the loss of, or the worsening of the working conditions of the miner. Truly the miner is becoming more and more a mere object, a slave to the machine. Conditions which have been fought for in many better industrial battles are being ruthlessly destroyed, while the miners receive no aid whatever from their officials to combat the process.

The large mines are almost completely mechanized. It would be hard indeed to find where improvements could be made. Let us examine this process of mechanical installation in the mines.

The system of pulling off cars of coal on top of the mine gave way to the self-dumping cages, from which the coal was dumped without the cars leaving the cage, and this in turn gave way to the coal being dumped into skips in the bottom, holding 10 or 12 tons and then shot to the tipples by electric hoists. Where coal mines with a production of 3,000 tons were considered large 10 years ago, that old rate of production is significant in comparison to the mines which today have productive capacity of 14,000 to 16,000 tons per eight hours.

In the shaft bottom, automatic couplers, greasers, spraggers, cagers, trappers, have displaced human labor power.

"I Mean to Get In!"



Fred Ellis shows the insistent demand of the Negro workers to obtain their full equality in the trade unions. The labor movement can never be what it should be until the Negro workers enter the unions on an equal basis.

Mules have given way to large General Electric motors, which haul long train-loads of coal from inside switches to the bottom. The performance of these large motors are marvelous. In mine No. 9 of the Kincaid, Peabody Coal Co., a schedule is made and express speed maintained. Trips of coal weighing hundreds of tons are delivered for hoisting continuously on schedule time in the shaft bottom.

Inside at the working places, gathering motors have displaced mules and horses and continuously deliver coal to the main line motors on time.

Hand drilling, like hand pick mining, has given way to the machine, while the latest addition, the mechanical loader, has left the miner gasping, wondering what is going to happen next.

Complete mechanical operation is as near perfect as it could possibly be in the large coal mines, and some of it is, indeed, wonderful to behold.

The foregoing has resulted in increased production, and greater efficiency. It has brought decreased cost of production and enormous profits to the coal operators.

But what of the workers? Are they to profit none from all the improve-

ments? They are being forced out of the industry in ever increasing numbers. Their wives and families are starving.

Many of the miners have a deep and bitter hatred for the machines, which they feel are mostly responsible for their condition. Many of them, no doubt, feel that the remedy lies in the destruction of the machines. The writer only a few weeks ago heard various miners discussing that very so-called remedy, and many of them were convinced that the policy of machine prevention was sound, for, had not the machine beaten them out of their jobs and caused their little ones to starve?

How little removed from that group of angry, bitter Englishmen, congregated together in England to destroy the textile machinery at the beginning of the mechanizing of the textile industry!

We see those "Englishmen" in the coal miners of today,—many of them ready to destroy the machines.

John L. Lewis, the international president of the miners, realizes that the change has taken place. He referred to the situation a few days ago, and gave as the "remedy" for the

horrible condition of the miner, "More machinery, more efficiency, fewer miners, and—continued private ownership of the industry!"

I venture the assertion that Lewis, either ignorant of the most elementary economics, or a deliberate traitor to the miners, if not both (no matter which) has proven himself utterly unfit to lead the miners.

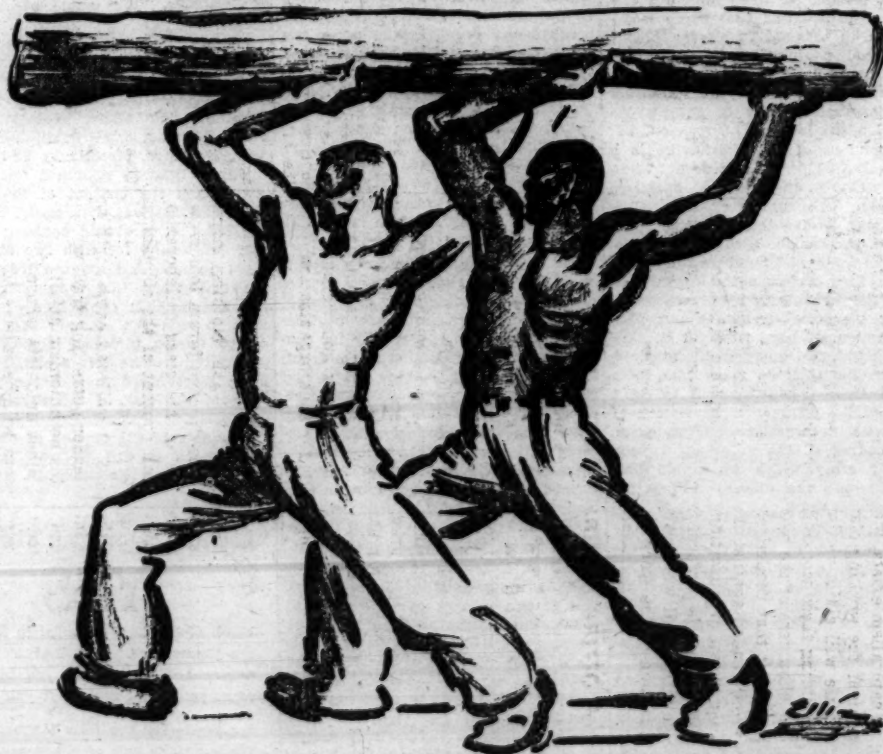
The fault is not in the mechanization of the mines, but in the private ownership of the machines, John L. Lewis to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The remedy is collective ownership of the tools of mining, and their control in the hands of the miners.

The changing from a system run for profits to a system for service. The progressive miners of the United Mine Workers of America will not be fooled by this Wall street wall; thru Lewis, the Coolidge campaign committeeman, we demand nationalization and democratic control of the mines, and pledge ourselves to never rest until it is realized.

Subscribe to the Progressive Miner, 50c per year. Address, Alex Reid, Secy., 7020 S. Chicago avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Batter Down the Barriers!



It is the duty of the white workers to join with the Negro workers to batter down all restrictions which interfere with the admission of the black workers into the unions, says Fred Ellis.